THE DAILY GAZETTE:
PUBLISHED BY
KING, REED & CO.,
Corner Sixth Ave. and Smithfield St.
JOSIAH KING, N. P. REED,
T. P. HOUSTON, H. M. LONG.
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
By mail, per year.....$10.00

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Church of Germany

SCOTT'S CENTENARY.

Prussian Evacuation.

CUBAN SLAVERY.

Switzerland Remunerated.

COMMUNIST TRIALS

ENGLAND.

NOT EXPECTED TO SURVIVE.

LONDON, August 9.—Covey, the released Fenian prisoner who was wounded at the Phœnix Park, is not expected to survive.

NEW CHURCH OF GERMANY.

LONDON, August 8.—A meeting was held at Heidelberg on Sunday to take measures for the foundation of a Church of Germany. Forty delegates were present, coming from various parts of Germany, Austria, and Switzerland. A committee was appointed to draw up a Constitution for the new Church. Its main points will be the principles of the Council of Constance, of 1314, subordination of the Pope to the Council, separation of Church and State, participation of laymen in the management of the Church, free election of Bishops, communal election of Pastors, and modification of the Confessions. The delegates are divided in opinion as to whether the Church should acknowledge the supremacy of the Pope. The committee were instructed to submit their report for ratification at the meeting to be held at Munich in September.

REGATTA.

LONDON, August 9.—Commodore Ashbury's yacht Levonia beat Mulholland's yacht Egria, yesterday, in a race for the Vice-Commodore's prize, at the Royal Victoria Yacht Club regatta.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

M. M Guezot and La Boulaye, and a number of other distinguished abolitionists, have memorialized the King of Spain in favor of the abolition of slavery in Cuba and Porto Rico.

DEPARTED.

The Prince of Wales left to-day to join the Princess at Kissingen.

MARINE NEWS.

The Inman steamer City of Washington, Captain Jones, from New York, arrived at Queenstown and then proceeded to Liverpool.

The North German Lloyd steamship Deutschland, Captain Neynaber, from New York, arrived at Southampton and then proceeded to Bremen.

LONDON, August 9.—The steamship Humboldt has arrived at Christiansand.

FRANCE.

BILL INTRODUCED.

VERSAILLES, August 9.—A bill has been prepared by the government and introduced in the Assembly to bring the trials of the Communist prisoners to a speedy termination.

DISCUSSION SUSPENDED.

The government will suspend the present discussion on the subject of taxes and raw materials with a view of the increase existing in the direct taxes.

PRUSSIAN EVACUATION.

The Prussian troops have orders from Berlin to-day, and are evacuating the city of Troyes.

MUST MODERATE THEIR ZEAL.

The Paris police of the arrondissement Batezualler's have received a hint from Versailles to moderate their zeal in the arrest of the Communists.

APPOINTED.

PARIS, August 9.—M. Paul Pia, the former Communist Railway Controller, has received an appointment upon a Swiss railwa y.

ESCAPED.

M. Landeck, who was a delegate to the Paris Commune at Marseilles, has made his escape to Belgium.

THE COMMUNIST TRIALS.

PARIS, August 9.—At the sitting of the court martial to-day witnesses testified that they saw Favre release convicts and give them arms. Abbe Deri said he had served twenty-five years as missionary among the savages and never witnessed atrocities equal to those perpetrated by the Communists. He stated that among the members of the court martial held by the insurgents in the Roquette prison there were boys of seventeen years. The accused, Assi, boastfully admitted that he had taken in the executions captives, and defended them on the ground that they were justified by the retaliations resorted to by all civilized nations in time of war. The extraordinary statements of some of the witnesses, and the audacity of the accused, caused frequent scenes of excitement in the court room, which was crowded to suffocation. The President of the court was obliged to call on the officers several times to enfore order during the session.

TAX ON RAW MATERIALS.

Thiers is still urging the Committee of the Assembly to report in favor of the tax on raw materials.

SCOTLAND.

SCOTT'S CENTENARY.

EDINBURGH, August 9.—The Scott Centenary, which is being celebrated here to-day instead of the 15th inst., the poet's birth-day, is an eminent success. The city is overwhelmingly full of people. The banquet of this afternoon will be participated in by notables from all parts of the kingdom. The celebration occurs in other parts of the kingdom on the 15th instant.

To-day has been a general holiday, and the city is yet so alive with festivities that the streets are impassable. It is thought that a quarter million of strangers are in town. Scotch airs are chimed by the bells of all the churches, and salutes were fired at daylight, noon and sunset in various parts of the city. The celebration was inaugurated by the Centen ry Committee of the C ty Council and the general public. It consists of a banquet in the Corn Exchange, a loan exhibition and public procession. The procession, which is of immense length, started at noon, accompanied by bands of music, and represented in Scott's novels, and sent characters in the principal streets of the city. The monuments were festooned with evergreens and flowers. The American flag and the motto on Scott's family watch were well displayed everywhere. The Earl of Dalkeith, the eldest son of the Duke of Buccleugh, the head of the Scott family, presided at the banquet, which was set down to at six o'clock in the after noon, in the immense building, which was decorated with flags and portraits, and seated one thousand guests. The toasts included "The Quee n," "The memory of Sir Walter Scott," "The City of Edinburgh," "Abbotsford," "The University of Edinburg" and "Sister Celebrations." Replies to the toasts were made by the Dean of Westminister, Baron Lawrence, Sir John Bernard Berke, the Earl of Dalkeith, Lord Jerviswoode, the Earl of Dalhorisie, Sir Hon. Cruford Polluk, and the Lord Provost Right Hon. Wm. Low.

Similar celebrations were held at Glasgow and Aberdeen. The Earl of Dalkeith forwarded from the Banquet hall various complimentary messages to America and elsewhere throughout the world, to which many complimentary replies were received. Races took place during the afternoon for the Waverly Handicap, the Centenary Gift and the Abbotsford Goblet. Old time-honored Scotch games were also played and participated in by many athletes of the country. At the theatres the plays for several days will be exclusively Scotch. The weather, though hot, was delightful throughout the day.

NEW YORK, August 9.—The following dispatch was received to-day: August 9.—Right Hon. Earl Dalkeith, Edinburgh, to His Excellency U. S. Grant, President of the United States, Washington: The proceedings of the national celebration of the Centenary of Sir Walter Scott, in this city, of his birth, are on the eve of beginning. Many distinguished Americans have accepted our invitation. We offer our congratulations to the American people through their President, General Grant, himself of Scotch descent. May a lasting friendship subsist between them and us. An answer by return, to be read at the national festival, is earnestly requested in the name and by authority of the committee. Signed, Usher, Secretary, Edinburgh.

CANADA.

BOAT RACE.

HALIFAX, August 8.—The race between the Paris and Tyne crews will take place on the 23d inst. The city council has voted three hundred dollars to the Boston and Roche crews to aid in defraying the training expenses.

THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

It is stated that the Prince Edward Island government thought of proposing to accept the treaty with a demand from the British government of a money indemnity for the fisheries.

LOCKS REPAIRED.

CORNWALL, Ont., August 9.—The damage to the lock gates at the Fort Cornwall canal was repaired this evening.

BLOWN DOWN.

A large portion of the new woollen factory owned by the Cornwall Manufacturing Company was blown down yesterday; damage $10,000.

GERMANY.

NEW YORK CITY LOAN.

BERLIN, August 9.—A Committee of the Berlin Exchange has refused to allow the quotation of the New York city loan to appear in the official stock list.

MEETING OF THE EMPERORS.

The Emperor of Austria will meet the Emperor William on the 11th at Wells, in upper Austria, and accompany him to Ischel, where their Majesties will remain several days.

SWITZERLAND.

REMUNERATION.

BERNE, August 9.—The French Minister of Finance has paid to the Swiss Government five millions of francs for the maintenance of the army of Bourbaki while it was in this country. Payments will be continued by the French Treasury at the rate of a million francs fortnightly until the entire indebtedness is liquidated. An order has been given that all French material of war held in Switzerland be returned.

ITALY.

FAVORABLE OPINION.

ROME, August 9.—The *Opinione*, in an editorial apparently inspired by the Papal authorities, expressed a most favorable opinion of Count De Remusat, successor to Favre in the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

RUSSIA.

FRENCH MINISTER RECEIVED.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 9.—General Lefto, the new French Minister, presented his credentials to the Czar and was received with the utmost cordiality.

SPAIN.

DENIAL.

MADRID, August 9.—An impartial newspaper authoratively denies any intention of the Government to impose a tax upon the Spanish bonds held by persons outside of the kingdom.

BY MAIL.

MISS PUTNAM has passed a highly successful examination before the Faculty of Medicine of Paris.

A RICH youth paid $1,000 in gold for a floor with five front windows during the late triumphal entry at Berlin.

SAINT WINIFRED STUBBS, a maiden lady of considerable wealth, who was so eccentric as to keep fourteen dogs in her house died recently in London.

THE ships Edinburgh and Hibernia sailed from London on the 1st instant with a cable on board, to be laid between Java and Australia.

IN St. Petersburg, which contains about 675,000 inhabitants, 12 persons were murdered last year, 55 committed suicide, 145 died of intemperance, 98 were drowned, 140 perished by other accidents, and besides 53 corpses were found, although the cause of death was not ascertained.

M. FRANCOIS VICTOR HUGO has published a letter at Brussels, in which he complains that an investigation has been commenced, at the request of the French Government, with the view to ascertain whether the pictures in his father's house at Brussels were not stolen from the Louvre.

THE London *Globe* understands that some important intelligence has been received from Australia with respect to the Tichborne case. One of the gentleman of the long robe has started, on the shortest possible notice, on an erand which is like ly to reveal the whereabouts of the second principal here in this romance of real life.

THE Ost-see *Gazette* says a new step has just been made toward the Russianizing of the Polish city of Warsaw. The head of the Police, Wlassw, "has recommended" which means "has ordered"—the owners of house property to produce their register-books of outgoing and incoming tenants, for whom they are by law responsible to the Police, in the Russian language.

ACCORDING to the *Impartial de l' Est*, the celebrated Zouave Jacob, whose supposed cures of paralysis excited so much attention in Paris at one time, has come to a miserable end. This journal alleges that he belonged to the Twentieth Corps in the Army of the Loire, and was shot as a traitor and spy. He kept the Prussians daily informed of the position of the French Army during three months' time.

THE Strasbourg people cannot stand the noise of the Prussian officers' sabres dragging and clashing over the street pavements; so some mischievous lads, the other day, brought together a lot of stray dogs, tied the swords to their tails, and started them off to promenade near where the officers usually strut in their glory. Since that time sabres are worn closebelted.

THE sentences passed upon the Communist prisoners tried at Versailles are as follows: Huber has been condemned to twenty years' imprisonment with hard labor, Augeard to ten, Blanc to six, and Loyet to five; Mille and Volare are sentenced to five years' imprisonment, Balthazar to two, and Ballard and Barthelemy to one. The wife of Balthazar has been acquitted.

A MARSEILLES telegram says that the statements respecting the loss of property caused by the insurrection of the Beni Menasseurs in Algeria has been considerably exaggerated. A column of troops under General Lalleman has crossed the Djurjura and descended into the valley of Oaan Sahel. Almost the whole of Great Kabylia has been pacified, and the tribes pay the tribute without any difficulty.

PALLADRI, according to a letter from Maddalena, published by the Italian papers, is just now in very poor health, his suffering being greater than in previous years. He is accordingly compelled to give up his little excursions, and when able to leave his bed is wheeled about in a bath-chair. According to the *Tempo*, a number of the inhabitants of Rome propose to invite the General to the fetes which are to be given there on the 20th of September, to commemorate the entry of the Italian troops into the city.

A LETTER from Taschkend, in the Russian *Exchange Gazette*, dated the 1st of June, says that the Russians are preparing an expedition against Kouldscha, under General Koipakowski, Governor of the district known as "The Seven Streams." The ostensible object of the expedition, which was entirely unexpected at Taschend, is to obtain redress from the Sultan of Kouldscha for the attack made by his subjects on the Russian frontier troops, but its real object is stated to be the protection of Russian trade in that country.

AN extraordinary tragedy has just taken place at Tournus, Saone et Loire, France. A bailiff had gone to effect a seizure at the residence of a man named Gratien, when the latter barricaded himself inside, and firing from a window, killed the officer and a *gendarme* who had accompanied him. The National Guard was called out to arrest him, and had to lay seige regularly to the house. Gratien, at length, finding further resistance hopeless, blew out his brains, but not before he had mortally wounded one of the besiegers.

ST. LOUIS.

National Labor Union.

ST. LOUIS, August 9.—The address of Richard F. Srevellick, President of the National Labor Congress, says that three State organizations have been formed since the Congress of last year, and over one hundred charters have been issued; also that nineteen charters have been issued from the President's office to places where no State organization existed. The President suggested several questions for discussion by the Congress, and exhorted them to consider all matters of interest to workingmen with calmness and judgment and the spirit of kindness and harmony. He also stated that during past years the action of both the National and State Legislatures has been quite encouraging, and that the State Convention had incorporated in their platforms at least a portion of the principles advocated by the workingmen. The resolutions offered call on the workingmen of every section to organize Labor Unions, take out charters from this body until there is a sufficient number in each State to create and support a State organization, pledging themselves to support their principles at the ballot box, and urging upon the Presidents of the National and International Trade and Co-operative Associations the propriety of calling, at an early day, a National Trade Assembly, to be composed of delegates from purely industrial organizations.

A resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee of three, to prepare an address and petition to the Federal Congress for the establishement of a National Labor Bureau.

Mr. Davis, of Cincinnati, stated that he had been instructed by a large percentage of the laboring people of Ohio, to urge upon the National Labor Union the necessity of providing for some plan of organization.

Mr. Horace H. Day, of New York, offered a resolution extending the time for the Assembly of the Nominating Committee of the National Labor Party, to the third Wednesday of January, 1872. After consiserable discussion the matter was referred to the committee.

Mr. Willard, of Chicago, offered a resolution recognizing the right of women to equal pay with men for equal work. Whereupon Mr. Herr, of Pennsylvania, after a little discussion, offered the following, which was adopted, greatly to the satisfaction of Mrs. Willard.

Resolved, That this organization cheerfully recognize the right of women everywhere to learn or engage in any profession, trade or occupation which they may desire, and that for any certain amount of work they should receive the same pay as men.

A communication was received from the miners of Massilon, Ohio, asking for some plan by which all workmen may be organized under one union, which was placed on file.

In the National Labor Congress the Committee on platform recommended the re-adoption of the platform adopted in Chicago in 1867, re-affirmed at a subsequent session in New York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati, with the addition of the following: "that it is the duty of the government so to exercise its power over railroad and telegraph corporations that the actual capital honestly invested therein shall in no case realize exceeding six per cent. on the amount invested. The report was adopted.

A feeling tribute to Wm. H. Sylves, deceased, formerly President of the Union, was unanimously adopted.

Horace H. Day, of New York, reported favorably to extending the time for holding the Convention at Columbus, Ohio, the final organization of the National Labor party and the nomination of President and Vice President from the third Wednesday in October, 1871, to the third Wednesday of January, 1872. Adopted.

Mr. Day offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee to answer the address of the International Workingmen's Association of Europe to their sosciates in the United States, and to procure authentic information respecting the great events specialy referred to, and such others as may seem necessary in our efforts to promote the true interests of labor, civilization and progress throughout the civilized world.

E. M. Davis of New York offered a resolution which was adopted, that is the duty of the Congress of the United States to establish a Colonization Bureau to enable workingmen to occupy lands under the pre-emption act.

A resolution was also adopted that a committee be appointed to report a feasible place to assist indigent immigrants in taking up claims and locating on public lands.

Adjourned.

NEW ORLEANS.

Republican Convention.

NEW ORLEANS, August 8.—At an early hour this morning a large crowd of whites and blacks assembled around the Custom House building, where the Republican Convention convened. About nine o'clock two companies of the Nineteenth United States Infantry, with two Gattlin guns, under command of Captain Smith, arrived. The troops marched in and stacked arms in the hall at the head of the Canal street entrance. A large number of Deputy United States marshals closely guarded every entrance to the Custom House. No one was permitted to enter without a ticket from Marshal Packard. At half past ten Governor Warmouth, accompanied by General Campbell, Senator Pinchbeck and about eighty followers, some with and some without tickets, entered the building and endeavored to pass through the hall, but were stopped by the Deputy Marshal and informed that no one was permitted to pass until the hour for opening the Convention. Warmouth expressed indignation and mounted a chair and said: "Having been refused admittance to the hall designated by the Central Committee for holding the Convention, I propose that we now adjourn to Turner's Hall and then hold the Convention there." The speech was received with cheers and hisses. Warmouth descended from the chair and proceeded to and entered his carriage. The crowd took out the horses from his carriage and dragged it triumphantly through the streets to Turner's Hall. At twelve o'clock the Convention was called to order. Mr. Masters, of Carrol parish, was elected temporary chairman. Warmouth, Pinchbeck, Campbell and Dibble denounced the United States officers, twenty years' imprisonment with hard labor, Augeard to ten, Blanc to six, and Loyet to five; Mille and Volare are sentenced to five years' imprisonment, Balthazar to two, and Ballard and Barthelemy to one. The wife of Balthazar has been acquitted.

WASHINGTON, PA.

Death of an Editor.

[Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, PA., August 8.—Hon. J. R. Kelly, one of the editors of the *Reporter*, and formerly Speaker of the House of Representatives, died this evening after an illness of several weeks. M.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE CAPITAL.

Land Office Change.

REVENUE STAMPS.

The Weather Report.

COMMISSIONER APPOINTED.

Revenue Changes.

WASHINGTON, August 9, 1871.

LAND OFFICE CHANGE.

By direction of the President, the District Land Office, now located at Humboldt, Kansas, will on and after September 20th next, be located at Independence, Montgomery county, Kansas.

TROOPS ARRIVED.

The detachment of United States troops sent out on the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad last week, arrived in Wilmington, N. C., on Monday. They made no arrests, but their mission, says the *Daily Journal*, is still involved in mystery.

THE WEATHER.

The barometer is somewhat lower at the Rocky Mountain stations than on Tuesday afternoon. The area of low pressure, then in New York, is now east of Maine. The area of high barometer that was then advancing over Illinois and Michigan is now central over Ohio, and the pressure has begun to fall from Illinois to Lake Superior and westward. The temperature has risen very generally from Illinois to Pennsylvania and southward to the Gulf. It has fallen on the lower lakes. Northwesterly winds have to-day prevailed in the Middle and Eastern States, with clear and dry weather. Partially cloudy and clear weather is also reported westward to the Mississippi. A small area of cloudy and threatening weather exists in North and South Carolina, and is also advancing over Iowa and Minnesota, with south and southwesterly winds.

Probabilities.—Partially cloudy and pleasant weather will probably continue in the Middle and Eastern States till Thursday. The low pressure in the northwest will probably by that time extend eastward to the lower lakes, with local storms from Missouri to Michigan and northwestward. The barometer will probably fall somewhat in the Gulf States, with threatening weather and with rain on the immediate coast during the day. Threatening weather in the Carolinas will probably extend northeastwardly over the ocean.

REVENUE STAMPS.

The new Commissioner of Internal Revenue will to-morrow take up the subject of the contract for supplying the bureau with paper for whisky, tobacco and beer stamps, the plates for which have been ready for several months, but the printing was delayed owing to the late trouble.

REVENUE CHANGES.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue this afternoon revoked Commissioner Henry Bowman, who succeeded Clifford Thompson in office under General Pleasonton. Other changes will also take place in the bureau, particularly affecting the revenue detective service in New York.

THE CENTENNIAL.

The President has appointed J. D Creigh, of California, Commisioner from that State to the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia.

PERSONAL.

Secretary Delano left Washington to-day for Ohio for several weeks' absence.

BOSTON.

Political.

BOSTON, August 9.—The Labor Reform State Central Committee met this afternoon to determine the time and place of holding the State Convention. A lengthy discussion followed, in which Wendell Phillips participated and advised the committee to wait till the other parties had acted. The Chairman asked Phillips if he would accept the nomination of Governor if tendered by the Labor Reform party, to which Phillips replied that he would not; that the party could take up a better man, if they play their cards well, and draw more strength out of both parties. In answer to the question whether General Butler would take the nomination in advance of the Republican convention, Cummings said General Butler agreed with the party in its ideas, but had given no pledges directly or indirectly to secure the Labor nomination. He asked Butler what he would do if the State Committee sent him a letter which he replied that he should not answer it, and he added that it makes no difference what you do, or your committee or who you nominate, I take your platform. A motion to postpone action until after Conventions were held prevailed, the committee adjourned to meet on the 30th inst.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Insurance Suits.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., August 9.—In the Bennett Insurance case, involving thirty-three suits in the Supreme Court, brought by Erastus T. Tefft against thirty-three different insurance companies to recover in the aggregate about $12,000 upon policies of insurance issued upon Bennett Bros.' stock of dry goods, lately owned by them in Syracuse, a decision has been rendered by the Judge to whom all suits were referred in favor of the insurance company. The suits were defended mainly upon the ground that the fire was fraudulent and intentional. The trial lasted thirty days and over one hundred witnesses were called. The referees hold and decide that the fire by which the destruction of property ensued was caused by a fraudulent act, the procurement, connivance and consent of Samuel F. Bennett, one of the assured parties.

MICHIGAN.

National Exhibition of Horses.

KALAMAZOO, August 9.—There are one hundred and thirteen entries of horses for the great National Exhibition at the National Park, Kalamazoo, Michigan, to be held August 15, 16, 17 and 18. The very liberal offer of thirty thousand dollars in premiums has brought out the best horses in the county. There are ten entries in the ten thousand dollar purse—open to all—there are six entries, among which are Goldsmith Maid, Lucy and American Girl. Very liberal railroad arrangements have been made with all the railroads in the State, also, with the Grand Trunk, Great Western and Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, extending east to Albany. Ample accommodations have been provided for exhibitors and the public generally.

HARRISBURG.

State Temperance Convention.

HARRISBURG, August 9.—The State Temperance Convention to nominate candidates for Auditor and Surveyor General met this morning. James Black, of Lancaster, was elected chairman. Strong resolutions were adopted. Bar Spangler, of Lancaster, was renominated for Auditor General, and Hon. E. A. Wheeler, of Mercer county, for Surveyor General.

PARADE.

The parade of the Patriotic Sons of America was large and imposing. Many strangers are in the city.

UTAH.

Mormon Adultery Case.

SALT LAKE, UTAH, August 9—The Hawkins adultery case, now before Judge McKean, has created great excitement among the Mormons. This is the first case of bigamy ever entered by a Mormon woman. It is generally believed that should she succeed, others will take similar action.

NEW YORK.

The City Accounts—Greeley on the Woman Question—Children's Aid Society—Druggists' Examination—A Challenge—The South Side Railroad—Republican State Convention—Acquitted—Italians Displeased—Boiler Inspection—Body Found—Smuggling Case Compromised—The Westfield Investigation—The New Loan—Pleasonton's Removal.

NEW YORK, August 9, 1871.

GREELEY ON THE WOMEN QUESTION.

Horace Greeley has addressed a letter to the *Golden Age*, defining his views upon the woman question, saying that while he does not deny that persistent, flagrant adultery by the husband or wife affords good grounds for divorce, transient infidelity to the marriage vows under the influences of passions inflamed by wine or other unnatural excitement should not, if repented, be an adequate reason for divorce. The doctrine of re-marriage in those widowed by death shou'd be governed by circumstances In the main, where the couple are happily united, it would be better in higher life if neither married the second time on this planet. The main spring of his hostility to woman suffrage is due to this conviction of the proper indissolubility of marriage ties. His conversion to the movement of woman suffrage is morally impossible. On that account he has written this letter on what has appeared in the *Tribune* editorially on this subject during the last ten years, and concludes by saying: "I believe our countrymen indebted to you for having discovered—perhaps I should say invented—me as the possible, though the most improbable, candidate for the Presidency. Allow me, then, to thank you for your early and frank demonstration I can in no contingency be counted on your side as a woman suffrage candidate. As you forcibly and justly say, there is not a possibility of my ultimately adapting myself to this end. My difference with your crowd is too vital and too radical to permit the most sanguine dreamer to hope for conversion I am growing old. My opinions are tolerably firm and advanced. Females of the Laura Fair type, who killed her paramour, who she claims to be her rightful affinity, and give the lie in open court to the wife she has doubly wronged, is my pet aversion. But why should any man be a candidate for President of the Woman Suffragists? Logically and consistently I feel that the candidate should be a woman. She ought, moreover, be one thoroughly emancipated from the absurdity, folly, narrowness and baleful conversation which I am too old to outgrow. Could you not find one who illustrates in her own person and history what you so facetiously term liberal thought in this enlightened age? Let her be one who has two husbands, and lives in the same house with them; both sharing the same couch; one bearing the name of the other to indicate her impartiality perhaps, and the cause and candidate will be so fitly mated that there will be no occasion, even under the most liberal and enlightened regime, to sue for divorce. Could not one of this class be persuaded to overbear her shrinking modesty and nominate herself?

INQUEST COMMENCED.

The Coroner's inquest was commenced to-day on the Westfield disaster.

Robert Gillan and Chas. Ettrick, passengers on the Westfield, testified that they heard no steam blown off.

Thos. Flock—Was about a hundred yards from the Westfield at the time of the explosion; did not hear any steam blown off; had occasionally seen engineer Robinson on the boat the or step; did not see him on that day.

Michael J. Melan, passenger, says the engineer on the Westfield had his eyes closed and his back against the gentlemen's cabin in the forward part of the boat; his feet were on the seat; this was about five minutes before the explosion: the engineer was about seventy-five feet from the engine room; recognized the engineer since; is sure it was the same man; he was asleep; saw him at the investigation to-day. Upon the conclusion of Melan's testimony the inquest adjourned till to-morrow.

CHALLENGE.

The Biglin brothers, Coulter, and Kaye, now in training for the International four-oared race at Halifax, publish this afternoon a challenge to the Ward brothers to row a race within ten days, upon their own terms, on any waters adjacent to our training grounds, for nothing or for money and the championship of America, which title they claim, but don't defend. They "will agree further that the winning crew in this race shall be recognized as the American crew to compete in the International race, and if we are defeated we will furnish the Wards our entire outfit, and give them every aid in our power to assist them in defending our country's reputation and national prize." This challenge is not issued for buncombe, but simply to test the ability of the Wards to defend their title as champions at home.

PLEASONTON'S REMOVAL.

Pleasonton's removal elicits considerable comment in political and business circles. Many heavy business men and bankers regret the necessity which led to the President's course, as among this class the Commissioner has strong supporters on account of his efforts for the repeal of the income tax last winter. These statements made in semi-official quarters that Pleasonton will make vigorous efforts to vindicate the action taken by him, to enlist Congressional influence in his behalf.

VICTIMS OF THE EXPLOSION.

John Watson died yesterday from wounds received at the explosion of the Westfield. Twenty three patients are yet in the hospital. Julius Raymond testified that his father was killed by the explosion. He was certain he was the only person in the engineer's room for about ten minutes before the explosion. He observed the steam guage just before the explosion, but did not notice what the figures presented.

THE CITY ACCOUNTS.

The city accounts are in the hands of the printers and will be issued next week. They will make a book of upwards of 3,000 pages, and contain the names of all persons employed in the various Courts and municipal departments, with full explanations, defending the action of the Mayor and Controller, in reference to the signing of warrants and the disbursements of money.

THE SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD.

The directors of the South Side Railroad, at Long Island, yesterday, resolved to sustain the officers of the company in stopping but two trains a day at that place until the trustees of the village yield in the existing dispute. A new line has been surveyed, and a company will probably soon build and leave Jamaica half a mile west of the road.

INQUEST.

The inquest held yesterday in the case of John Deltons, who died of injuries received by falling from a street car, showed that he was accidentally pushed from the car, during to a disturbance between the driver and some roughs on the front platform. Beyond this nothing was developed, and no clue obtained as to the identity of the assailant.

COMPROMISED.

In the case of Wm. H. Beares, a merchant of this city charged with smuggling silks and laces, Collector Murphy recommended a compromise on the payment of $14,000. Beare was accused of smuggling goods amounting to $100,000. He was held to bail in $50,000.

ACQUITTED.

Bernard Mooney, to-day, was acquitted by the jury in the Court of General Sessions. A few days since he pleaded guilty to the same offense and was sentenced to four years in Sing Sing, but subsequently claiming that he did not understand the plea, he was allowed to retract it.

BOILER INSPECTION.

E. P. Stratton, United States Inspector, yesterday spent the entire day examining the boilers of the boats running on the Staten Island ferry. By his inspection of the boiler of the Northfield he discovered that the gauge was wrong.

DRUGGISTS' EXAMINATION.

The Board of Examination for licensing druggists and druggists' clerks have filed a remonstrance against certain graduates of pharmacy. The law does not grant them power to make exceptions in any case.

POLITICAL.

The *Tribune* has a dispatch from the United States Marshal at Helena, Montana, announcing the election of Claggett, the Republican delegate, by one thousand majority.

THE NEW LOAN.

Under the arrangements made by Judge Richardson for the five per cent. loan, a sum of not less than twenty to thirty million dollars will be paid to the credit of the Treasury on or bef re the 25th inst. applicable to the payment of old 5-20s.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

The Childrens' Aid Society sent out a delegation of one hundred and thirty-four persons to Washington, Illinois, yesterday, and others will follow in about two weeks.

BODY FOUND.

The body of an unknown man, supposed to be one of the victims of the Westfield disaster, was found floating in the East river near the scene of the explosion.

ANOTHER VICTIM.

Another death from the Westfield explosion is reported at the Bellevue Hospital to-night, making the total number one hundred.

MINERAL DISCOVERY.

A large deposit of copper, silver and some gold was discovered on the farm of Samuel Barnes and the brothers Sedyard in Connecticut.

GAVE BAIL.

Captain James Smith, of the American ship Ne Plus Ultra, gave bail to-day for the cruel treatment of the seamen Geo. Evans.

DISPLEASED.

There is displeasure expressed among the Italians on the refusal of the Mayor to review their forthcoming procession.

YELLOW FEVER.

John H. Horn, second officer of the steamer Sherman, died to-day at the quarantine hospital of yellow fever.

PEACHES.

Three hundred and twenty three car loads and 13,500 crates of peaches arrived to-day and yesterday.

BEING REFITTED.

The Westfield is being fitted up to be in readiness to resume her trips in two weeks.

DEATHS BY THE HEAT.

Several deaths are reported from the excessive heat yesterday.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

The Republican State Convention will meet on September 20th.

SAILED.

The Colorado sailed for Europe to-day.

KENTUCKY.

The State Election.

LOUISVILLE, August 9.—Returns received from twenty-nine counties give Leslie, Democrat; a majority of thirteen thousand six hundred and ninety-two.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—H. V. Bemis and wife of Chicago, are the guests of President Grant at Long Branch.

—N. W. Gave, ex-Secretary of State of New Hampshire, died on Tuesday evening of chronic dyspepsia.

—Commodore Vanderbilt attended the races at Buffalo yesterday. He was the guest of Mr. Wm. G. Fargo.

—The President's answer to the committee at the Edinburgh, Scotland, celebration will be sent this morning.

—The Vineland Railroad, connecting New York direct with Vineland and South Jersey, N. J., was opened yesterday with the first passenger train to New York.

—In the Third District Court at Salt Lake, yesterday, a Mormon polygamist was held to bail in the sum of $5,000. He was charged by his first wife with adultery.

—Two men were killed in the east end of the Hoosic Tunnel during a shower on Tuesday afternoon, by the premature discharge of glycerine, from an electrical cloud.

—The New Jersey Democratic State Convention for the nomination of a candidate for Governor has been called to meet in Trentop, N. J., on Wednesday, September 30th.

—The coroner of Madison county, Ohio, got his jury together yesterday in the Buffenbarger alleged poisoning case, but the taking of testimony was postponed until to-morrow.

—Advices from Italy report that Garibaldi is suffering more than ever from his wounds. He is disabled from leaving bed, and when walking is necessary that he be moved about in a hand-car.

—Paymaster Kartlam, of the United States Navy, was shot yesterday afternoon at Utica, by Fred. G. Hail, of Rochester. The wound is not serious. Jealousy respecting a young lady is the cause.

—Charles E. Stanley, charged with misplacing a switch on the Newark and New Jersey Railroad, July 8, whereby several lives were lost, has been discharged from custody. His case goes to the grand jury.

—D. H. Krouse, a jeweller of North Wales, Buck county, Pa., was robbed Tuesday night of a box containing about one hundred watches, taken from his hotel, as is supposed, by a hostler named Roake, who has fled.

—The first bale of cotton raised in Georgia this year was received yesterday at Savannah. It was grown in Decatur county, and was sold at auction for thirty-two and a quarter cents per pound. It is classed as strict middling.

—The Sanitary Agricultural Convention met at Rome, Georgia, on Tuesday. Their deliberations were of vital import ance to the State. A mamoth picnic under the auspices of the convention took place on the fair grounds yesterday.

—The Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment of Maine of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows held their annual session in Bangor, yesterday. Most of the lodges and encampments in the State were well representedand officers were elected for the ensuing year.

—Intelligence from Liberia states that the Presidential election on May 2d apparently resulted in the election of Roberts as President, and Gardner as Vice President. President Royce, however, maintains that he was elected for four years, and his term has not expired. He may dispute the validity of the elections of Robert and Gardner

A Massacre of Butchers in India.

A Lahore paper reports a shocking outbreak of fanaticism at Umritsar, in the Punjaub. "For some time the Hindoos have been agitating against the butchers of Umritsar to obtain a decree forbidding the slaughter of cattle and the sale of beef in the city. Their efforts failed chiefly through the firmness of the Commissioner and the strength of the English and Mussulman party in the committee. Early one morning, about 1 or 2 o'clock, a body of armed Hindoos assembled and made a descent upon Umritsar slaughter-house and attacked the butchers sleeping outside. The murderers were armed with swords and broad-axes, and the butchers, being unarmed and asleep, were unable to save themselves. Four butchers were literally hacked to pieces, and two others were so fearfully cut up that one has since died and the other's life is despaired of. The night was a very dark one, and it will be difficult to recognize the murderers. Accounts vary as to the sect they belong to. From some indications found on the scene of the massacre, it is suspected that the murderers belong to the Nihung sect. But another account states that the Akalies are suspected. The Akalies are a sert of fanatic Sikhs, a semi-sacerdotal class attached to the temples. They are the truculent-looking fellows who wear conical hats about a yard high covered with small weapons, and those steel chuckers or sharp rings which they can hurl with terrible precision and effect. They are respected and considerably feared. The Nihungs again are associated with all that is reckless and Bohemian. Their name, indeed, is a common expression in the Punjaub to represent these qualities. The affair, as may be anticipated, has caused some excitement, as it is expected that the matter will not end here. Bad passions on both sides have been aroused, and natives are already whispering that other members of the butcher fraternity have been marked out for destruction."

RUSSIA imported in 1867, and does nearly every year, about 38,000,000 roubles' worth of raw cotton. But, strange to say, none of this cotton comes from the United States, and the cotton mills of Moscow and St. Petersburg, which run 6,000,000 or 7,000,000 spindles, are almost exclusively fed from the fields of Egypt, Brazil and India.

A EUROPEAN CONSPIRATOR.

The Career of Karl Marx, Founder of the International League.

The Leipsig *Grenzboten*, a journal hostile to the policy of the International League, gives the following account of the career of the founder of that association.

"Before 1848, Communism was little more than the dream of a sect. After the revolutionary agitation of that year had somewhat subsided, a fusion was accomplished at London between two distinct elements, one of which was, the hatred of certain eccentric individuals for the existing state of things, and the other, the instinctive and chimerical longing of the working classes to put themselves in the place of those who govern and enjoy, in order to enjoy and rule in their turn. Charles Marx, a native of Rhenish Prussia, and a Jew by birth, began the realization of this Utopian vision by placing himself at the head of a vast conspiracy, designed to create practical Communism. From that moment this sect became the most powerful of all the secret societies. London had harbored, for several years previously, a crowd of proscribed individuals who fretted with impotent rage and constantly brooded over the causes of their exile. Charles Marx succeeded in turning these personal grievances to account in the interest of his association. Each group of exiles had its own favorite theory, and most of these theories bore a separatist character, but they were all tinged with the errors, hallucinations, and national tendencies of the individuals who entertained them. It was still necessary to find a universal lever which might be everywhere applied and utilized with facility. This lever Marx found in the chronic discontent of the working classes.

"He founded a secret association, independent of any consideration of nationality or government, comprehending that it would be a more arduous task to carry out a particular than a universal conspiracy, since the capabilities of the former would be necessarily much more restricted than those of the latter. He consequently endeavored to agglomerate, as far as practicable, the elements of discontent scattered through the civilized world. He succeeded in gaining for his cause the most resolute and vehement—the instruments best adapted for his purpose—and of them he composed his staff. The next step was to form an army out of the mal contents workmen of all countries. To attain this end, he organized a system of emissaries, traveling agents, and open or private agitators. A central management was established, which, by means of an ingenious system of ramifications, regularly corresponded with all the members of the body. Thus arose the International League. Its object is to abolish production by the agency of capital; that is, the factors of production are to be divested of the character of individual property; the producing elements—things, persons, and talents—shall belong to every one alike. It will appertain to the official representatives of the Commune to direct the employment of the common powers and resources, and to distribute the product among all. But how is the Commune to be constituted? Apparently by means of small communities of workmen, who, by uniting, will, in their turn, form a larger one, and eventually the great universal community itself. Each of these minor communities is governed by a sort of dictator, and the whole association is subjected to the control of a supreme head, who may be called the dictator general. All these chiefs are chosen by means of election.

"It is evident that, in order to arrive at the abol

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1871.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE.
AUDITOR GENERAL.
DAVID STANTON, of Beaver Co.
SURVEYOR GENERAL.
ROBT. B. BEATH, of Schuylkill Co.

COUNTY.
STATE SENATORS:
JAMES L. GRAHAM,
MILES S. HUMPHREYS.
ASSEMBLY:
First District—JAMES TAYLOR.
Second District—M. EDWARDS.
Third District—JOHN GILFILLAN,
D. N. WHITE,
H. K. SAMPLE,
J. W. BALLANTINE,
ALEX. MILLAR.
CONTROLLER—HENRY WARNER.
TREASURER—SAMUEL KILGORE.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY—THOMAS M. BAYNE.
ASSIST. DISTRICT ATTORNEY—J. B. FLACK.
COMMISSIONERS—JOSEPH DILWORTH,
JAMES McGUNIGLE.
SURVEYOR—ROBERT CLUGSTON.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR—J. G. MURRAY.

BONDS at Frankfort, 97c.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 49.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 111¼@112.

A NEW PAPER is about to be started in Washington City. It is to be called the *True Republic*, and is to be in the English language and German interests. One of the principal features of this paper, it is said, will be the publication of translations of leading articles from German-American papers of both sides in politics.

FROM a special dispatch published on the first page of this day's issue, it will be seen that Hon. J. R. Kelly died at his residence in Washington, Pa., yesterday, after an illness of some three weeks. Mr. Kelly was one of the editors of the Washington *Reporter*, and at one time was Speaker of the House of Representatives. His death is greatly lamented by his numerous friends and acquaintances.

THE political canvass so far this year has been very satisfactory to the Republicans. Commencing with the victory in Connecticut, the defeat of the Rebels and Ku Klux in their efforts to annul the reconstruction constitution of North Carolina followed. The *victory*, for such we are enabled to call it, in Kentucky, the other day, whereby the old Democratic majority of 70,000 was reduced to barely 20,000, has given fresh vigor to the spirits of the party which augurs well for success in the coming elections in Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania. Keep the ball rolling.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* is again urging Queen Victoria to abdicate in favor of the Prince of Wales, and significantly hints that unless the people see more in the future for what Royalty costs, them that they will make up their minds to do without it, and clamor for a cheaper form of government. Such sentiments, openly avowed by a leading journal, which is supposed to utter the minds of a very large and influential number of people, are certainly indicative of growing trouble, and are undoubtedly alarming to the crowned head of Britain. Should France succeed in establishing a satisfactory and permanent government, one under which the people will remain peaceful and industrious, based on Republican principles, the world will not be much astonished to hear sentiments uttered before a twelvemonth, that will cause the British throne to tremble even more, than anything as yet has caused it to do.

EXTENSIVE ARRANGEMENTS are being made throughout this country, England and Scotland for appropriate celebrations of the forthcoming centennial birth day of Sir Walter Scott. In New York and Boston the ceremonies are expected to be of an imposing character. In the former the several Scotch societies of the city, in connection with those of Newark, Brooklyn, Patterson and other neighboring places will form in procession and march through the streets in Kelt uniform. At four o'clock on the centennial day the corner stone of a monument to Sir Walter is to be laid, Mayor Hall presiding. Crowning this monument will be a bronze statue of the great novelist, now being manufactured in Edinburg. He is placed in a sitting position, with his favorite dog at his feet, and the figures are said to bear a perfect resemblance to the originals. The celebrations in Scotland will be on a grander scale, and almost the entire population is expected to take part. We have heard of no similar movement in this neighborhood as yet.

AN unfortunate opposition has sprung up among some of the Louisiana Republicans against the administration of Governor Warmoth, which threatens, if not withdrawn, to result in disaster to the party in that State, by causing its division. Lieutenant Governor Dunn heads the opposition forces, and it appears that he is endorsed by the federal officers, the latter charging that Governor W. evinces some Democratic proclivities and therefore is not to be depended on. The following from the New Orleans *Republican*, gives that paper's views:

We regard it as a foregone conclusion, that unless Governor Warmoth's hands are held up by the united Republican party of this State, the Democrats will carry the election in 1872. Governor Warmoth is the only man who can rally the party, and any attempt on the part of the federal officers to weaken his influence with the party is a blow at Republican interests.

Two sets of delegates from nearly every district have been elected to the State Convention, each one claiming to be the genuine representative of the party in its district. We trust that good counsels will prevail, and the old harmony will be restored. Governor Warmoth should not allow his name to be used, if it will jeopardize the success of the party, and he will prove his Republicanism by withdrawing from the field.

THE REMOVAL of Commissioner Pleasonton by the President, has no political significance. Secretary Boutwell, as the head of the revenue and Finance department, had a manifest right to insist on his views and plans being carried out by subordinates, one of whom the Commissioner of Internal Revenue undoubtedly is. General Pleasonton on the other hand held, that, as the head of his department, he should have full control over its affairs, and the conduct of its officers. From this difference of opinion a personal feeling grew up, which neither the "law officer of the government," to whom the Commissioner wished the matter in dispute to be referred, nor the President himself could reconcile, and nothing was left the latter to do, but to remove one or the other of the officers. After requesting General Pleasonton to resign, he being subordinate to Boutwell, and receiving his refusal to do so, the President promptly suspended him, until such time as the matter could be laid before the Senate, for confirmation. It is stated that the result of this difference between the Secretary and the Commissioner, was, while it lasted injurious to the service, and a hindrance to the full and faithful collection of Internal Revenue. This of course forced the President to interfere, as no one should be enabled to impede the Government in its faithful execution of all the laws. The President by his prompt dismissal of the Commissioner, has no doubt performed an unpleasant duty, but by so doing, he has given additional assurance that he is a firm but impartial executive officer, that will permit no one to obstruct or hinder the smooth running of the wheels of the government.

THE project so long talked about of improving the harbor of Pittsburgh by a dam built at McKee's Rocks, is again being brought up for discussion. The government dam placed on the creek side of Brunot's Island, near the rocks, for the purpose of throwing the water on the Pittsburgh or channel side, has increased the depth of water nearly four feet already. The cost has been very light, and the good accomplished by this partial execution of the original plan of harbor improvement is almost incalculable. It is supposed that hereafter there will be an abundance of water in that plague spot to our steamboat men, known as "glass house ripple." It is now proposed to erect a dam, with suitable locks, at a point below this, for the purpose of increasing the depth of water in all three of the rivers, and thus giving us a harbor during the entire year for transacting our local business, loading coal, etc. A depth can easily be attained of fully seven feet, or more if needed, and no one will dispute that this will very greatly improve our harbor and increase our facility for doing business. We hope that something more than talk will be done, as we can conceive of no other local improvement that promises such decided advantages. Let our coal men move in this matter, they have the means, and they certainly must feel the necessity for the work.

SOME TIME ago, in one of his readable and instructive contributions to the *Galaxy*, Mr. Richard Grant White, held up to ridicule and derision the custom of saying "is being done," is being built, etc., instead of "is doing," or "is building." The article attracted much attention at the time, and vast numbers of people, who generally speak English correctly, had their attention for the first time, called to the absurdity of that almost universal violation of English grammar. The result has been, and we give Mr. White great credit therefor, that many people have tried with success to change their highly erronious habit of thus murdering the language, and we now not unfrequently see articles in papers from all parts of the country, which show that Mr. White's lesson has been studied to some purpose. But a great reform can not be accomplished in a year, and the proper use of the language is as yet, in this instance, but exceptional, and in the meantime, the American Philological Association has done its best to undo Mr. White's good work, one member of that body actually remarking that people had made up their minds to use "is being done," instead of "is doing," and that nothing remained for scholars but to acquiesce. We suppose that this professor also acquiesces in all other errors to which the majority of people, through ignorance, have committed themselves, and he would probably say that he hadn't saw any one who done it, or he wouldn't have went for it in the way he done, and he knew he hadn't ought to have behaved that way.

ALMOST every day some new instance is brought to light which seems to more surely point to the guilt of Mrs. Wharton, the alleged poisoner now confined in jail in Baltimore. Her case would seem to be one without a parallel in history, though doubtless it is not so in the chronicles of medicine. The new evidence against her, which is constantly appearing, has two effects, it seems at the same time to prove her guilt and her insanity. She appears to have been possessed of a double mania, for acquiring money and taking life. Or it may be that the insane greed for lucre at first indeed has to indulge in the excitement of poisoning, which, like the opium habit, grew on her until it became the ruling passion. And now, as the evidence accumulates, it would seem that a number of her attempts to take life were aimed at persons from whose death she could hope for absolutely no pecuniary advantage. She seems to have been of a most hospitable nature, and in the derangement of her mind, this most admirable virtue, being allied with her mania, became most terrible and dangerous, for we can think of no object so well calculated to inspire fear as a polished, brilliant woman with her mental faculties so warped as to greatly develop her cunning, and at the same time turn her attention to the pleasures of the study of the science of killing. Such an one Mrs. Wharton seems to be. If her victims would not come to her she would send death to them, hidden in some flattering form of culinary excellence. Unlike Mrs. Grinder she does not seem especially to have delighted in witnessing the agonies of her prey. Her mania was for killing, not for beholding the tortures of the dying, and she is a most terrible person to have loose in society, although an asylum and not a prison would, perhaps, be the most proper retreat for her.

OUR Democratic cotemporary is evidently anxious to attract some attention to itself, by foolishly aping the efforts of the New York *Times* to expose by *actual figures* and by *direct charges* the robberies of the Tammany Ring. We can say for all Republicans what the *Post* dare not say, and what it has more than once been challenged to say in reference to the charges made by the *Times*, investigate, and let any found guilty, suffer the extreme penalty of the law, be he Republican or Democrat. The GAZETTE is not the apologist for any kind of knavery, or misrule. The Republican party is not, either, and any member of that party found offending against the laws in any way, should secure his merited punishment. Dare the *Post* say so much of its friends in New York.

Now, we challenge our neighbor to make its charges plainly, and above board. Don't sneakingly attempt to poison the minds of the community against good citizens by base inuendos and cowardly insinuations. Come out like men and prefer your charges, if you have any; if you have none, cease your vile words. This is plain language, and we have a right to use it towards such attempts to blacken the character of trusted public servants. The press must denounce such base uses made of its privileges. In the hands of good men its power is almost unlimited for good; we propose so far as it lies in *our* power to fitly characterize any perversion of its privileges, whenever we see any dunce or knave attempt it.

We have another reason for thus rapping our neighbor, and we accord to it the privilege of so rapping us, if it ever finds us by sly or sneaking words attempting to do manifest injustice to our bitterest enemy. If there be any truth in the hints at reckless expenditures on the part of the City Hall Commission, *we want to know it*. If there be an atom of truth that they or any of them have misused their power, or abused their trust, the public, *through us*, shall be made aware of it, when the charges are properly made and substantiated.

The *Post* has an object in view in pursuing this *course*. It dare not openly make its charges, else they would receive proper notice from the parties accused, and an investigation would be had. It sneakingly insinuates, and with lynx-eyed malignity spits out its nasty venom in such a vile and contemptible way, that it knows will receive no notice from the gentlemen whom its lying tongue defames.

Open opposition is dignified and manly, and we doubt not the City Hall Commission are prepared to meet it. They ought not, and doubtless will not notice the cowardly flings of the *Post*.

THE CITY CAMPAIGN.

The City Republican Executive Committee held a meeting yesterday at the Lincoln Club Rooms. There was a full attendance. The most important business transacted was the adoption by an unanimous vote of a resolution providing for the protection of all candidates at the forthcoming primary meetings for the nomination of candidates, for the several municipal offices. In ordering that each and all the members of the election boards who shall preside at the coming elections, shall be sworn to act honestly, the Committee did a truly wise and prudent thing, and placed themselves and the Republican party in fair position before the people. We have never entertained the idea that any of the honorable gentlemen composing the several ward election boards would stoop to the practice of fraud in order to accomplish a desired result contrary to the expressed will of the majority; but it is better to disarm suspicion from the beginning and in politics, as well as all other sorts of business, to do nothing that will cause any to imagine or suspect that honesty has been outraged. With sworn boards we will secure fair and square nominations, and the most acceptable among the several candidates now offered as standard bearers in the Municipal election. We have no fears now as to how the city campaign will result. Whomsoever gets the nomination of the Republican voters we are prepared to support and our customary victory will be easily gained. The race for the party nominations has now fairly opened and let the best men win.

THE CROPS.

We herewith print from the *Press* a review of the crops harvested, and yet to be gathered in this year, in the United States. The report is not flattering to Pennsylvania, showing as it does that our State exhibits the smallest per cent age of increase of any State in the Union. This is, however, easily accounted for on the hypothesis that other States, and particularly those in the West and South, have more uncultivated lands than we have, and, therefore, a much *smaller actual increase* in their farm products will show a *larger* per-centage of yield for this year over any previous year.

The July report of the Department of Agriculture gives a very careful account of the principal crops for the various sections of the country, and while there have been failures in some localities, and all crops are not equally good, the report, on the whole, shows a prosperous season. The most favorable report is of corn. The increase of acreage amounts to fully three millions, which is the largest amount ever reported to the department. The expected result of this increase in quantity, equal to one-thirteenth of the whole acreage of last year, would be a corresponding reduction in price. But there are circumstances that alter the present case. Over two million acres of the increase are in the Southern States, where the production is not nearly as great per acre as in the North and West, and where the increased quantity raised will be retained because of an increased consumption, instead of being thrown on the market. That section is ready to consume double the quantity used whenever it can be gotten for half the price. The percentage of increase has been the greatest in Arkansas, represented by 24, and the least in Pensylvania, represented by 1. The crop itself is not in high condition in New England on account of the cool weather in June, and there is complaint of backwardness throughout the Middle States and Virginia, owing principally to the preponderance of cool nights. In the Gulf States much injury has been done by heavy rains and neglected cultivation, but the condition is decidedly more favorable than a month ago, and a fair crop is expected. But in the great corn granary at the West, on which everything depends, the crop is above the average. This will be likely to have a greater influence on prices than the increase acreagde, but it does not follow that the price will be lessened. There are many circumstances influencing it, of which nothing can be known as yet.

Winter wheat has been harvested and the condition is above the average; but the reports from spring wheat are more unfavorable than for many years. Concerning cotton the report says: "Severe rain storms have continued to obstruct cultivation and check growth in the States upon the Gulf coast. The States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida average lower in condition than at the date of the the last report; the Georgia and Texas averages remain unchanged and an improvement is indicated in the Carolinas, Tennessee, and Arkansas." While no estimate can yet be made, it is believed that "there should be gathered a crop of 3,200,000 bales, or about as large as that of 1866; with a season of average length, 2,900,000; with an early frost, and a very unfavorable season for picking, 2,700,000."

Grasses nave been generally light; oats are above the the average, except in Vermont, and potatoes are largely in advance of last year's crop, having suffered less from drouth and insects.

A Great California Orchard.

[From the Marysville Standard.]

A few days ago it was our pleasure to visit the orchard of John Briggs, located about two miles south of Yuba city, in Sutter county. The proprietor is the owner of 426 acres, mostly bottom land, lying along the west bank of the Feather river. The soil is rich, sandy loam, and composed of the yearly deposits of the river many years ago. No better or richer land is to be found in the State, and the orchard, we shall briefly notice, promises to be the pride of the Briggs Brothers, who have a State reputation as orchardists and fruit growers. Before we reached the orchard proper, we rode through a field of 150 acres of caster beans, growing in the most luxuriant manner—which field, by the by, is to give place to a new orchard next year, the fruit trees for the same at present growing in the nursery by the side of the field of castor beans, and containing 25,000 one-year-old budded peach trees, 16,000 plum trees, 7,000 eastern walnuts, 25,000 California walnuts, 2,000 apple trees, 500 Italian chestnut trees, &c. Passing along through this forrest of young trees, we arrive at the present peach orchard, consisting of 600 two years old, and some of them bearing this year 150 pounds of peaches. These trees have made a remarkable growth, owing to the rich ground upon which they are planted, and in another year will make a tremendous yield of fruit. We next rode into the cherry orchard, containing 5,000 of the most thrifty young trees ever seen on any ground. The different varieties, fifteen in number, gave this orchard a variety of aspect, and broke up the usual monotony of the steeple-like formed cherry orchard. These cherry trees were all imported from Rochester, N. Y., about three years ago. Off to the south of this wonderful wilderness are 2,500 plum trees, of twelve varieties, and 500 apple trees, mostly winter varieties. Passing the peach orchard, we reached the apricots, 2,200 in number, which are also two years old, and have borne a fair crop the present season. This orchard presented a sad sight in one respect. The late heavy storm had prostrated many of the trees entire, while in others the limbs had been torn off, as if a tremendous tornado had swept ever the place. However, the trees were healthy and stout, notwithstanding the mutilations here and there. On returning from the orchard by the wagon road we had entered, we visited Briggs Brothers' steam power castor oil mill. Here we found a magnificent hydraulic press, with eighty pounds pressure and possessing a capacity of compressing 300 barrels of oil per day. The mill also contained twenty tons of castor beans and 2,500 gallons of oil, nicely bottled and cased and ready for market.

A RECENT comparison between the two best known and most readily-used explosives, dynamite and compressed gun-cotton, gives the palm decidedly to the latter, as much the safest and more manageable. It is stated that, while a bullet fired at a box of dynamite exploded it at once, the gun cotton was simply inflamed, and burned in a steady manner; and that, while it is dangerous to apply a flame to dynamite, gun cotton simply burns, occupying some time in doing so. It is well known that, to secure the highest explosive effect of gun-cotton, it is necessary to set it off by means of a percussion fuse or percussion cap, and that no other treatment will do more than to cause it to burn harmlessly.

STORM AND SUNSHINE.

How His Ship Came In—An Affecting Story of Struggle, Patience and Triumph.

[From the Capital]

I ran across what first struck me as a very singular genius on my road from Springfield to Boston. This was a stout, black-whiskered man who sat immediately in front of me, and who indulged, from time to time, in the most strange and unaccountable manœuvres. Every now and then he would get up and hurry away to the narrow passage which leads to the door in these drawing-room cars, and when he thought himself secure from observation would fall to laughing in the most violent manner, and continue the healthful exercise until he was as red in the face as a lobster. As we neared Boston these demonstrations increased in violence, save that the stranger no longer ran away to laugh, but kept his seat and chuckled to himself with his chin deep down in his shirt collar. But the changes that those portmanteaus went! He moved them there, here, everywhere, he put them behind him, in front of him, on each side of him. He was evidently getting ready to leave, but, as we were yet twenty-five miles from Boston, the idea of such early preparations was ridiculous. If we had entered the city then, the mystery would have remained unsolved, but the stranger at last became so excited that he could keep his seat no longer. Some one must help him, and as I was the nearest he selected me. Suddenly turning, as if I had asked a question, he said, rocking himself to and fro in his chair the meantime, and slapping his legs, and breathing hard, "Been gone three years!" "Ah!" "Yes, been in Europe. Folks don't expect me for six months yet, but I got through and started. I telegraphed them at the last station; they've got it by this time." As he said this he changed the portmanteau on his left to the right, and the one on the right to the left again. "Got a wife?" said I. "Yes, and three children," he returned, and he got up and folded his overcoat anew, and hung it over the back of the seat. "You are pretty nervous over the matter, ain't you?" I said, watching his fidgety movements. "Well, I should think so," he replied; "I haven't slept soundly for a week. And so you know," he went on, glancing round at the passengers and speaking in a low tone, "I am almost certain this train will run off the track and break my neck before I get to Boston. Well, the fact is, I have had too much good luck for one man lately. The thing can't last; 'taint natural that it should, you know, I've watched it. First it rains, then it shines, then it rains again. It rains so hard you think it's never going to stop; then it shines so bright you think it's always going to shine; and just as you're settled in either belief, you are knocked over by a change to show you that you know nothing at all about it." "Well, according to this philosophy," said I, "you will continue to have sunshine because you are expecting a storm." "It's curious," he returned, "but the only thing which makes me think I will get through safe, is, because I think I won't." "Well, that is curious," said I. "Yes," he replied; "I'm a machinist—made a discovery—nobody believed it; spent all my money trying to bring it out—borrowed my house—all went. Everybody laughed at me—everybody but my wife—spunky little woman—she said she would work her fingers off before I should give it up. Went to England—no better there; came within an ace of jumping off London bridge. Went into a shop to earn money enough to get me home with; there I met the man I wanted. To make a long story short, I've brought £36,000 home with me, and here I am." "Good for you!" I exclaimed. "Yes," said he, "£30,000; and the best of it is, she don't know anything about it. I've fooled her so often, and disappointed her so much, that I just concluded I would say nothing about this. When I got my money though, you better believe I struck a bee line for home." "And now you will make her happy," said I. "Happy!" he replied, "why you don't know anything about it. She's worked like a dog while I have been gone, trying to support herself and the children decently. They paid her thirteen cents a piece for making coarse shirts; and that's the way she'd live half the time. She'll come down there to the depot to meet me in a gingham dress, and a shawl a hundred years old, and she'll think she's dressed up. Oh, she won't have no clothes after this—oh, no! I guess not!" And with these words, which implied that his wife's wardrobe would soon rival Queen Victoria's, the stranger tore down the passage-way again, and getting in his old corner, where he thought himself out of sight, went through the strangest pantomime, laughing, putting his mouth into the direliest shapes, and then swinging himself back and forth in the limited space, as if he were walking down Broadway," a full-rigged metropolitan belle. And so on till we rolled into the depot, and I placed myself on the other car, opposite the stranger, who, with a portmanteau in each hand, had descended and was standing on the lowest step, ready to jump to the platform. I looked from his face to the faces of the people before us, but saw no sign of recognition. Suddenly he cried, "There they are," and laughed outright, but in a hysterical sort of a way, as he looked over the crowd. I followed his eyes, and saw some distance back, as it grow at any rate, shouldered away by the well dressed and elbowing throng, a little woman in a faded dress and we'l worn hat with a face almost painful in its intense but hopeless expression, glancing rapidly from window to window as the coaches glided in. She had not yet seen the stranger but a moment after she caught his eye, and in another instant he had jumped to the platform with his two portmanteaus, and making a hole in the crowd, pushing one here and there, and running one of his bundles plump into the well developed stomach of a venable looking old gentleman in spectacles, he rushed towards the place where she was standing. I think I never saw a face assume so many different expressions in so short a time as did that of the little woman while her husband was on his way to her. She did'nt look pretty. On the contrary, she looked very plain, but someway I felt a big lump rise in my throat as I watched her. She was trying to laugh, but, God bless her, how completely she failed in the attempt! Her mouth got into the position; but it never moved after that, save to draw down the corners and quiver, while she blinked her eyes so fast that I suspect she only caught occasional glimpses of the broad shouldered fellow who elbowed his way so rapidly towards her. And then, as he drew close and dropped those everlasting portmanteaus, she just turned completely round, with her back towards him, and covered her face with her hands. And thus she was when the strong man gathered her up in his arms as if she had been a baby, and held her sobbing to his breast. There were enough gaping at them, heaven knows, and I turned my eyes away a moment, and then i saw two boys in threadbare roundabouts standing near, wiping their eyes and noses on their little coat sleeves, and bursting out anew at every fresh demonstration on the part of the mother. When I looked at the stranger again he hat his hat drawn down over his eyes; but his wife was looking up at him, and it seemed as if the pent-up tears of those weary months of waiting were treaming through her eyelids.

Narrow Gauge in Russia.

Robert F. Fairlie, the chief projector of the narrow gauge system in Great Britain, in a letter to the *Railroad Gazette* of Chicago, says:

"The Imperial Livny Russian Narrow (3 feet 6 inch) Gauge Railway is built and worked upon the principle I have for so many years advocated. The line is 57 versts (38 miles) in length, and has very sharp curves and heavy gradients. The worst gradient is 1 in 80 for seven versts. The line and its equipment have been completed for less than two-thirds the cost of the most cheaply constructed broad (5 feet) gauge line in Russia. The train loads are 345 tuns, gross, exclusive of engine, and the dead weight of such a load is only 91 tuns. This leaves a paying load of 254 tuns, or 2 8 3 1. If you will compare this result with the working of your own lines, on which the loads are nearly as one to one, you will find that to move the 254 tuns of goods you must have at least 250 tons of wagons, instead of the 91 tuns which in Russia daily perform this duty. The general result is that a comparatively light engine, on a light and inexpensive narrow gauge road suffices for a train carrying more tuns of goods than are moved on any of the Russian broad gauge lines; and I much doubt if any of your broad gauge lines in America could do more. It must be remembered that that the Livny line has a gradient of 1 in 80 for five miles, with many small reversed curves; and also that which I have just described as its actual performance falls short of what could be done on the Fairlie gauge of only three feet."

AMONG the graduates at the recent commencement of the Ohio Wesleyan University was John S. Vancieve, son of the Rev. L. F. Vancieve, of the Cincinnati Conference. The young man is totally blind, and yet he has passed successfully through the entire college course and received the degree of A. B.

Summer in Paris.

The sudden and violent heat has caused a great exodus of Parisians. The papers say that the Prefecture of Police cannot supply passports fast enough, and that the issue lately has been 7,000 to 8,000 per day. It is observed that a great many women are leaving the city, some of them the wives of partisans of the Commune now in prison, and widows of those who have fallen, and who are either returning to their families in the Departments or going to seek means of existence in some cheaper place than Paris One reason why Paris is at present an inconvenient residence, especially for persons of small means, is the scarcity of carriages, or at least, of horses to draw them. The prices asked are exhorbitant, and tariffs are totally disregarded In reality, the supply of vehicles is altogether insufficient, owing, it is said, to the number of horses eaten during the siege, and to the unwillingness of the company to pay the prices asked for others. The horse market is well supplied, but excuses are found for not purchasing.—[*Paris Cor.*

ATTEND TO YOUR FEET----CORNS.

One of the most wonderful preparations which has come into use recently is ROBINSON'S CORN PENCIL, which removes from the feet these troublesome excrescences, and that, too, without any pain. Robinson's Corn Solvent dissolves and disintegrates the corn entirely, leaving the feet as smooth and healthy as if the corn had never been there.

It not only removes corns, but warts and bunions, and indurations of any kind are freely removed. Let any one whose feet are troubled with these pests try it at once, and every particle of indurated matter can be removed from the feet. They are sold at 50 cents each, or by the dozen, at KEYSER'S, 167 Liberty street. Sent by mail for 60 cents.

FRESH WATERS----MEDICINAL WATERS.

JAMES E. BURNS & CO. have, in addition to all the nicely flavored syrups to furnish their magnificent marble palace fountains, just received invoices of 100 packages of medicinal waters, including the Hathorn and Congress waters of Saratoga, the magnetic waters of St. Louis, Michigan, and the Blue Lick waters of Kentucky, all fresh from their native fountain, and for sale in all quantities at their store, corner of Penn and Sixth streets. The waters here specified are unsurpassed by any in the world for the cure of the diseases to which they are specially adapted, such as intestinal derangements, chronic rheumatism and neuralgia, and affections of the kidney and bladder. Many expensive journeys may be saved by resorting to BURNS' for these health-giving waters.

BILIOUSNESS AND INDIGESTION.

These two complaints are more general at this season of the year than at almost any other. They are closely akin; for biliousness always involves an impaired digestion, and indigestion is necessarily an accompaniment of a disordered or torpid liver. Happy the man or woman who can boast of a stomach that has never felt the horrors of dyspepsia, and to whom that great secretive agent, the liver, has never given pain or trouble. Not one in a thousand can lay claim to entire immunity from irregularity in these organs. How, then, shall they be regulated? Not by powerful cathartics, alternated with ordinary stimulants, but by a medicinal invigorant, like Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which combine in due proportion the tonic and the alterative prine ple. Wherever there is a church, a schoolhouse, and a general store, this famous medicine may be procured. No village merchant that is prudent to be without it, for it is enquired for every day by every class. The workingman buys it because it increases his capacity for toil, and is followed by no reaction. The effect of the salicylates, roots, herbs, etc., of which it is composed, diffused through his system by the pure stimulant which forms the basis of the Bitters is most healthful and invigorating. The scholar, the merchant, and, in fact, all men whose minds or bodies, or both, are in constant exercise, will derive benefit from its use. To persons of sedentary habits it supplies, in some measure, that activity in the circulation which is obtained by physical exertion, and is the best known remedy for constipation.

Ask for Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and do not be coaxed into purchasing any of the imitations and frauds sometimes offered in its stead.

SELLERS' Imperial Cough Syrup

Has given relief to thousands who have used it, and the proprietor is persuaded that it has the power to impart benefit that cannot be claimed for the cough mixtures in general use.

Most of the mixtures sold for coughs are composed of spiritous and balmy aromatic articles, while they give little relief, really do harm.

THE IMPERIAL COUGH SYRUP.

Contains no spirituous ingredients whatever, and may be used in all cases not requiring active medical treatment.

Lindsays Impr'd Blood Searcher.

Cures Scrofulous Sores, Scrofula, Ulcers, Cutaneous Diseases, Sore Eyes, Pimples on the Face, Scald Heads, Mercurial Diseases, Debility, Salt Rheum, etc.

Johnson's Rheumatic Compound.

One house in Massachusetts sold fifty bottles JOHNSTON'S RHEUMATIC COMPOUND with the agreement, NO CURE MONEY REFUNDED, and had only three bottles refunded. Why endure aching limbs and stiff joints when there is such a certain remedy.

Sold by all Druggists.

PREPARED ONLY BY
R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
TTHS No. 45 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER & VAN DOREN,

367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

"AKRON SEWER PIPE CO."

(Late Hill & Adams,)

Manufacture highly vitrified Stone Pipe for Sewer and Water purposes, both ring and socket from 1 to 24 inch calibre. Contractors and Plumbers supplied at lowest prices. Wholesale and Retail dealers in Chimney Tops, Flues, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Tile, &c. Ans also

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE
Johnstown Improved Hydraulic Cement,

This Cement is equal to any cement made in the United States, in many respects better than the Louisville Cement or the Rosendale, and decidedly better in all respects than the Uniontown or Akron Cement. It has a smaller amo nt of shrinkage, sets gradual, bears as much sand as any cement made, and gets as hard; stands frost wel it has all the qualities that hydraulic cement should have. The facilities for getting this cement is greater than all others in this market, less freight and fresher, which is an important matter Having but a short distance to ship we can there fore sell cheaper than any other in the market.

REFERENCES:
JOSEPH WATSON, Master Mason Middle Division Penna. R. R. Co.
URIAH HACOX, Master Mason Western Division Penna. R. R. Co.
And the RESIDENT ENGINEERS of this road and various contractors of Pittsburgh.
Railroad Companies, Contractors and Dealers supplied at Manufacturers' prices. All orders promptly filled.

Office and Warehouse:
Nos. 65 and 67 Sandusky Street,
ALLEGHENY, PA.
C. G. McMILLEN, Agent.
Send for Price List. my13:s36

DR. D. McMEAL,

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,
No. 131 GRANT STREET,
au4:s54 PITTSBURGH, PA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPECIALTIES

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S.

At 6½c., Children's Fancy Hose.
At 18½c., Ladies' White Cotton Hose, a special bargain
At 50c., Gents' Merino Undershirts.
At 37½c., Gents' Calico Shirts, full size.
At 50c., Ladies' Poplin Skirts, printed borders.
At 75c., Ladies' White Skirts.

Linen Shirt Fronts.

White Goods, Irish Linens,
Plain, Plaid and Striped Nainsooks,
White and Buff Piques,
Embroidered Edgings and Insertings,
Lace Edgings and Insertings,
Lace and Linen Collars,
Ladies' Linen and Fancy Lace Handkerchiefs,
Ribbons, all widths and colors,
Sash and Bow Ribbons,
Ladies' Traveling Satchels,
Parasols and Sun Umbrellas,
Hats and Bonnets, cheap,
Gent's Neck Ties and Paper Collars,
Infant's Embroidered Waists and Robes,
Ladies' and Gents' Underwear,
Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves, Notions.

Fans! Fans! Fans!

AT

ATTRACTIVE PRICES,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.

ARE SELLING THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF

LADIES'
Muslin & Cambric Undergarments
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

JUST OPENED,

A Lot of Ladies' New Style
HAIR CLOTH BUSTLES.

THE
Estelle and Rainbow Scarf
OR SHOULDER WRAPS,
For the Sea Side and Mountain Wear,
VERY CHOICE AND HANDSOME GOODS.

NOW OPENS.
A FULL LINE OF
MIDNIGHT'S KNITTING YARNS,
In all the new shade mixtures.
German and American Zephyr
All new plain shade mixtures.
WHITE & COLORED JAVA
And Other Makes of Canvas
FOR ZEPHYR WORK.
All at Low Prices,
197 AND 199 PENN AVENUE.
jy19

DRY GOODS

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,
Offer their
New Spring Stock
AT EASTERN PRICES.
Lowest in Nine Years.
No. 115 Wood Street.

C. ARBUTHNOT, W. T. SHANNON,
J. G. STEPHENSON.

10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
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10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00

These are the
LEADING PRICES
AT
EVANS'
DEPARTMENT
STORE,
56 Fifth Avenue,
MASONIC HALL.

American Watches.
Waltham Watch Co.,
E. Howard & Co.,
Elgin Watch Co.,
United States Watch Co.,
OF ALL GRADES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
At the Lowest Prices in the City.
THE
"ZIMMERMAN WATCH."
This Watch, made by Karl Zimmerman, Liverpool, is fully equal to any watch in the market, not excepting the Frodsham, its superiority is fully attested by the wearers of them in this city.
FOR SALE BY
MEYRAN & SIEDLE.
Sole Agents, 42 Fifth Avenue.
ap22:p52

IF YOU WANT A LARGE COOKING RANGE for a fine house, set BISSELL & CO.'S PITTSBURGH RANGE. It is the best finished and best range made in Pittsburgh.
235 LIBERTY STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

New Dress Prints.

NEW
SHIRTING PRINTS.

At 12½c., 4-4 Bleached Muslin—an extra good bargain.
At 8½c., Fast Colored Prints.
At 18½c., 4-4 Feather Ticking.
At 12½c., 3-4 Heavy Linen Toweling.
At 9½c., 8-4 Turkey Red Table Linen.
At 12½c., Light Delaines, best quality.
At 25c., Fine French Organdy Lawns.
At 25c., Striped and Figured Grenadines.
At 12½c., Striped Hernanies, a great bargain.

DRESS GOODS.

A new stock of All-Wool Poplin Plaids,
Black Alpacas and Black Poplins,
Plain and Corded Silk Poplins,
Black and Color-d Dress Silks,
Cassimeres and Jeans, for Men and Boys' Wear
Waterproof Cloth.
Double-width Pressed Flannels.
Fine Rob Roy Flannels,
Bookfold Eastern Flannels,
Heavy Country Flannels,
White, Plain, Colored and Gray Flannels,
Opera Flannels, all colors.

AT THE LOWEST PRICES,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

PROPOSED
Amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment of the Constitution of this Commonwealth be proposed to the people for their adoption or rejection, pursuant to the provisions of the tenth article thereof, to-wit:

AMENDMENT.

Strike out the Sixth Section of the Sixth Article of the Constitution, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"A State Treasurer shall be chosen by the qualified electors

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,
BANKERS,
No. 78 Fourth Ave.,
Buy and sell all kinds of
Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.
Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
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$100,000
Pittsburgh & Connellsville R. R.
SIX PER CENT. BONDS,
(TURTLE CREEK DIVISION.)
These Bonds are a first lien on the road now fully completed and in running order, and take precedence of the 7 per cent. bonds, are dated 1858, for thirty years, with interest, payable February and August.
For Sale at 86 and Accrued Interest.
IRA B. McVAY & CO.
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GEO. B. HILL & CO.,
BROKERS AND DEALERS IN
Bonds, Stocks and Mortgages.
Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.
☞ Collections made.
COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD ST.,
and PITTSBURGH, PA.

James T. Brady & Co.,
BANKERS,
Fourth Avenue and Wood Street.
Financial Agents of United States
FOR
FUNDED LOAN
Of 1880, 1885 and 1900.
☞ SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

Finance and Trade,

NEW YORK, August 9, 1871.

Gold weak, opening at 112⅜, selling down to 111⅝ and closing at 111⅞@112. The market was unfavorably affected by placing the Government loan in Europe, and the advance in bonds reported by the cable. Lower prices are anticipated. Loans mostly made at one per cent. for use. Clearances eighteen and one half millions. Governments strong and higher, except 6-20s of 1881, which were a fraction lower. Offerings of bonds at the treasury were only $445,300, at from 111.99 to 112.24. Awards $30,100, at 112.99, only those bonds being accepted which were offered under par in gold. The announcement from London that Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. have taken the balance of twenty-five millions of 5 per cent bonds is confirmed at the New York office of that firm. Bonds were taken for account of a combination of London and Continental bankers. The stock market has been active and strong to-day, with a slight depression, caused by sales of the Bears, but the pieces would rally on their sales without giving them time to cover. The negotiation of the five per cent. loan in Europe and the advance the eight per cent. dividend paying stocks very materially. Western Union, New York Central, Hudson, Lake Shore, Union Pacific, Wabash, Pacific Mail and Erie were the strongest and most active stocks, the last named looking for an advance of two or three points. The classes of Union Pacific securities are looked upon with favor, and a material advance in them is predicted. The bulls say the advance has only commenced. The market closed strong.

Money is very abundant on call at 2@3. State Bonds are not very active. Tennessees 6s, new, 72; Virginias, new, 70; North Carolinas, old —; North Carolina, new, 27.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 61¼; Quicksilver, 11¾; Mariposa, 3½; do preferred, 8¾; Adams Express, 64¾; Wells Fargo do, 44¾; American Merchants Union do, 56; United States do, 36; Pacific Mail, 48¾; New York Central, 98⅝; Erie, 30¾; do preferred, 57¾; Harlem, 128; do preferred, 131; Reading, 94¾; Michigan Central, 120; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 118¾, Northwestern, 70¾; do preferred, 92¾; Rock Island, 109; New Jersey Central, 105½; St. Paul, 61¾; do preferred, 82½; Wabash, 63¾; do preferred, 83; Ft. Wayne, 98; Terre Haute, —; do preferred, 57; Chicago and Alton, 124; do preferred, 126; Ohio and Mississippi, 46; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 87¾; Burlington and Quincy, 141; Lake Shore, 110; Illinois Central, 122; Union Pacific, 32¾; Central Pacific bonds, 93¾; Union, 83¾.

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	111¾	5 20s Jan. & Jy. '65	112¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	116¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '67	113¾
U. S. 5-20 1865	114¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '68	113¾
U. S. 5-20 1864	113¾	J. P. R. R.	87¾
U. S. 5-20 1865	114¾	C. P. R. R.	98¾
U. S. 10-40	113¾	Cr Pacific	115

The St. Louis *Democrat* in referring to the prevalence of complaints among owners o grain, in the east, of short weights and the shrinkage of cargoes in transit, remarks:

"On a shipment of 20 cars of corn to Providence by one merchant, the corn having been carefully weighed at St. Louis, there were two hundred and fifty-eight bushels short upon its arrival. Upon a shipment of 10 cars to Boston by another merchant, there were one hundred and fifty bushels short upon its arrival—a still larger per centage. Upon a shipment of five cars of corn to Providence by another merchant there were seventy-five bushels short, and upon a shipment of 44 cars of corn to Baltimore by another firm there were seven hundred bushels short upon arrival. This is a matter which needs to be looked into. By all methods of transportation a certain percentage of "shrinkage" is inevitable, and five bushels in a thousand is not an unusually large loss in shipments by rail of grain in bulk; but when shrinkage rise to nearly 60 bushels per car load, as has recently been the case from St. Louis Eastward it is time some efforts were made to find out where the leakage occurs. That the railroad companies are careless in the handling and carrying of grain is notorious, but such heavy shrinkages can only result from dishonesty, and the surest way of putting a stop to the stealing which is now permitted is to hold the railroad companies to a stricter responsibility than they now assume. When elevator companies receive grain in bulk, they are compelled to weigh it and receipt for the number of pounds, and must deliver the same number of pounds. In like manner railroads receive grain into their cars they should be compelled to do the same thing. Of course their refusal to receipt for a given number of pounds received does not legally absolve them from delivering the number of pounds actually consigned to them, and we understand that in the cases above mentioned the railways are to be prosecuted unless the shortages are made good. If this course were adopted in every instance by those who suffer through the carelessness or dishonesty of railroad officials, the abuses now complained of would be quickly reformed.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } WEDNESDAY, August 9, 1871. }

ASHES—Common Soda ash, 4@4¼; refined, 4¼@4¾; Pearls, 9; Pots, 7¾; Nitrals 4½@5.

BUTTER—Not withstanding the receipts are only moderate, the supply is fully up to the demand and prices are unchanged, 12@14 for fair to good and 16@18 for prime to choice.

BROOM CORN—Quoted at 5@7 cts.

BEANS—The demand is very meagre and the season may be regarded at an end.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 32@35c.

CEMENT—Louisville, $2.50@3.00 per bbl. Rosendale, $4.00@4.50; Calcined Plaster, $4.25@4.50.

CORN MEAL—The inquiry is light and nominal for small lots, while prices remain unchanged, 80@85 per bushel.

CHEESE—Is rather weak, but prices are unchanged; 16@16½ for prime Goshen; 12@14 for Factory and 8@9 for Dairy.

CARBON OIL—Is weak and a shade lower; standard brands is a jobbing way, 23@23½—a usual advance for small lots.

COUNTRY MEAT—There is little or no demand, and the stock, although not large, is in excess of the demand. Country Lard dull and lower, 8½@9 cts.

EGGS—Continue very dull and prices are weak, but there is no change to make in quotations, 12@14c. We are cognizant of quite a number of lots having been shipped east, on consignment, within the past few days, and the stock, in consequence, is considerably reduced.

FRUITS—Apples continue very dull, and, with large receipts and no improvement in the demand, prices are weak and drooping; we now quote as at $2.00@2.50 per bbl for fair to good, and $3 for choice. Peaches, in good condition, are in fair supply, but, with a steady demand, prices are still maintained at $1.50@2.00 per box. Plums, still quoted at $1.50@2.00 per bushel. Blackberries, $1.00@1.10 per bucket. Nothing doing in foreign fruits.

FLOUR—The market is dull and prices continue weak with a drooping tendency; we now quote good spring extras at $5@5.50; choice now quote good spring extras at $5@5.50; choice Minnesota do do at $5.75@6.85; red winter do $6.50@6.75. The demand continues very light, as buyers generally being under the impression that there will be a further decline, are restricting their purchases as much as possible.

GRAIN—There is a continued fair demand for Wheat and with continued light receipts prices are still maintained; new red is selling at $1.15@1.20, and prime old; would sell readily at $1.25@1.30; there seems to be more inquiry for old than new as the mills want it to grind with new, the latter as yet, not being in proper condition to grind alone. Oats reported dull and the offerings seem to be increasing, though there is no quotable change to make in prices; 43@45, buying and 47@50 selling—we can report one car at 47. Corn is dull and with increased receipts prices are weak and drooping; we are reported sales of mixed shelled in bulk, at 63@65—prime yellow nominal at 67@70. The demand is mainly for small lots as dealers generally are fully supplied to carry any more stock than they can help. Rye is unchanged; 70@71 for No. 2 Chicago, and 74@75 for prime Ohio and Penna; sale 1 car of the former at 70. The operations in Barley con inue light as both brewers and maltsters are still inclined to hold off in anticipation of lower prices; No. 1 spring may be fairly quoted at 85.

GROCERIES—There is nothing to notice in regard to the grocery market; trade is moderately active, while prices are without quotable change.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 19½; Prime, 18½; Good, 17; Fair, 16½; Ordinary, 15@15½.

SYRUPS AND DRIPS—White Honey, 70; Havemyer & Elders, 70; Silver Drips, 60; other grades, 45@55.

SUGAR—Choice New Orleans, 11¾; prime, 10¾ good, 10¾; fully fair, 10@11; Demarara, 11¾ @12¼.

REFINED SUGARS—Hard Sugars, 14; A Coffee, 13½; Extra C, 12¾; C, yellow, 12¾.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, choice, 70; prime, 68; good, 65.

Sugar-Choice Carolina, 9¾@; prime, 9 cts; good, 8¾c.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 22c. Pimento, 17c. Cloves, 50c. Cassia, 55c.

HONEY—We can report sales in a regular way at 25@30 cts per lb, for fair to choice.

HIDES—Green Salted, 7½@8; Green Butcher's, 8; Dry Flint, 21@22; Green Calf Skins, 14@15; Green Salted Calf, 17@18.

RUSHES—Scarce and held at 3@3¼ cts.

HAY—Baled, in consequence of diminished receipts, is firmer and prices higher; we now quote at $25@28 for No. 1 timothy.

HEMP—Quoted at $165 per ton.

LIME—Perrysburg white, $2.00@2.25 per bbl; Cleveland $2.25; Eastern, $1.75@1.85.

MILL FEED—Is quiet and unchanged; Bran, 1.00@2 per ton, and Middlings, $30@35.

ONIONS—The demand is fair and with some what but prices remain unchanged, $3.00@3.50 per bbl.

OIL—Lard Oil is weak and lower; we now quote No. 1 Extra (Pittsburgh make) at 70@72 in a jobbing way—74@76 for small lots.

PEAS NUTS—Scarce and held firmly at 11 cts. per lb.

POULTRY—Is quoted lower; 50@60 cts per pair for young, and 60@70 for old.

POTATOES—Unchanged and dull; sales at $1.75@2.25 per bbl. Baltimore Sweets, $5@6 per bbl. Jerseys, $6@7, according to quality.

PROVISIONS—Plain Shoulders, 7; sugar cured, 10¾@10¾c; ribbed sides, 8¾@9; clear, 9¾@10¼; sugar cured hams, 15¾@16c. Prime kettle Lard, 10¾ in tes; refined do, 11@11¼. Dried Beef, 18c. Mess Pork, $14.50@15.

RAGS—Sales, 4@4½ cts per lb.

SEEDS—Market quiet and unchanged; Clover Seed, $6.50@7; Timothy, $4.00@4.50; Flax Seed $1.80.

SALMAT—Sales Tennessee Salmat at 4¾ cts per lb.

WILLOW—Is quoted at 9@10 cts each.

WATER MELONS—Sales at from $15 to $25 per 100, according to quality and size.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } WEDNESDAY August 9, 1871. }

There is no improvement to note in the oil business and stagnation continues to be the order of the day. Crude is still reported as being held pretty firmly in the oil regions, while refined, on the other hand, is weak and lower—it is lower now than it has been for months, if not this year, and still there does not seem to be much inquiry for it. The recent advance in Ocean freights is said to be equal to seventy-five cents per barrel, in gold, and this, as might be expected, is not without its effect, in these days of fine margins.

The monthly reports of the production will it is expected be made public to-day; and it is confidently predicted that they will show a material increase for July as compared with June.

CRUDE.

Seller August, 12¾; seller all year, 11¾; buyer all year, 12¾. Spot, Parker, $4.70 asked, but few, if any, buyers at that figure.

REFINED.

Sales of 2,000 bbls August at 24¾—since quoted at 24; 500 September sold at 24¾. October nominal at 24½.

OIL BARRELS.

Dull and lower; scarce of any make, on spot, at $1.70—country quoted at $1.60.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

Tarentum Oil Works 382, account J W Hutchinson; Brilliant O W 74, account J Muahal; Brilliant O W 74, account Lockhart, F & Co; Crystal O W 334, account Wilkins, Lily O W 160, account Bates & G; Sunbeam O W 382, W Stewart; Eagle O W 80, account Duncan & Young; Standard O W 90, account Bates & G; Forsyth's O W 905, account Thos Hackett; Kier's O W 468, account same; Kier's O W 151, account Duncan & Young; Anchor O W 160, account J Clark; Penn O W 148, account Thos King; Rivers de O W 234, account Thos Hackett; Fairview O W 74, account Bates & G; Model O W 382, account W Stewart; Star O W 160, account J B Barbour; Model O W 480, account Vandergrift & F.

Total..... 4,786.

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R.

Standard Oil Co. 300 bbls refined to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 711 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Wm. McKelvy & Co. 531 bbls refined oil, to Logan, Bro., Philadelphia.

Montgomery, K & Co. 251 bbls refined oil to Waring, Kink & Co., Philadelphia.

Forsyth Bro., 207 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F & Co, Phila.

Total..... 2,006 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED PER WEST PENN R. R.

Kirkpatrick & Lyons, 415 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Phila.

Ralston & Waring, 408 bbls refined oil to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Waring, King & Co., 800 bbls refined oil.

Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Montgomery, K & Co. 251 bbls refined oil to Waring, Kink & Co., Philadelphia.

Forsyth Bro., 207 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F & Co, Phila.

Total..... 923 bbls.

[By P. & A. Telegram.]

PHILADELPHIA, August 9, 12 M.—Crude, 13¼@13¾c; August, 24¾c; September and October, 24¾c. Nothing doing. Weather dreadful.

5 P. M.—Crude, 13¼@13¾c; Refined August 24@24¼c. Sales of 2,000 at 24¾c; September sales, 2,000 bbls, at 24¾c; September and October, 24¾@24¾c.

PITTSBURGH CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } WEDNESDAY, August 9, 1871. }

CATTLE.

The receipts thus far have been comparatively light, and, with an improved demand and a rather better feeling, under the influence of the advices from New York, the market is stronger and good cattle a shade higher. The quality, as a general thing is considerably below the usual standard, the bulk of the offerings consisting of rough steers and stags, including a number of Texans, and the supply of good shipping cattle is not equal to the demand. Prime to extra steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs, fat and handsome, may be fairly quoted at 6@6¼, and good 1,100 to 1,200 lb averages at 5¾@5¾. The sales thus far have been light, but it is owing mainly to the scarcity of good shipping cattle; however, there may be increased receipts of this character before the close of the week, and, if so, trade will doubtless be better, as there is a pretty full attendance of buyers; dealers generally do not expect any material or permanent advance in prices—some of them predict that the bottom has not yet been touched, and that there will be a still further decline.

	No.	Wgt.	Price.
Hazlewood & Blackstock sold for:			
McCoy & T to Hillegas	38	37,790	4 50
" " Young	36	41,520	5 00
" " Kelly	31	43,510	5 00
" " Hardner	25	19,300	4 00
" " Hershy	25	16,280	3 50
Hedges, Taylor & Huff sold for:			
Dooner to Blackstock	18	21,650	5 25
Aldridge to Bear	15	13,550	4 00
Sweeny to Kelly	33	42,485	5 62
Bender & S to Baker	47	34,640	5 25
" " Bailey	2	3,110	5 40
Bandy to Tobias	39	41,350	5 50
Bender to Kelly—bulls	14	16,530	2 75
Smith, Watson & Briggs, sold for:			
Gould to Bear	20	20,000	4 75
" "	7	5,950	4 00
Saeed to Seitz	14	13,280	4 40
Holmes, L & Co sold for:			
Dougherty to Hostetter	15	18,850	5 05
Thompson to Lone	18	15,300	4 25
Thompson to Seitz	23	18,490	4 00
Charles to Kaylor	38	41,040	5 15
Dougherty to Rudy	22	22,880	4 15
Carlisle to Smith & Co	20	22,250	4 75
Sadler, H & Co., sold for:			
Kaylor to Lawshe	17	19,570	5 65
Leathers to Seitz	19	19,460	4 50
Carpenter to Lawshe	15	20,200	5 62
Grandgirl to Deloe	17	18,070	5 00
Carpenter to Smyth	5	5,880	5 00
" " Lawshe	16	17,470	5 00
" " Shenzinger	10	21,270	4 60
Mills to Swigart—stags	60	51,030	2 75
Graves to Keller	23	17,960	3 40
Keller & Ulery sold for:			
John Sidle to Gallagher	35	38,590	4 90
" "	15	15,460	4 00

SHEEP.

The receipts thus far have been rather meagre, but with a diminished number of buyers in attendance, the market is not brisk as would otherwise have been; however, business has been fair particularly for the better grades, and as compared with last week, prices if anything are a shade higher. We can report two droves of prime Washington Co. sheep, one at 5,35 and the other at 5,35; and one bunch of extra from Ohio averaging 117 lbs at 5¾. There was a fair supply of scalawags, and these were sold at $ 2@2,50 per head. Lambs continue very dull and prices are lower.

	No.	Wgt.	Price
Hazlewood & Blackstock sold for:			
Callahan to Latta	2 4	15,660	4 60
Hallman to Deltrich	305	16,760	4 60
McCoy to Alcorn	99	9,180	4 20
Mahan to Woodward	98	8,960	4 9
Tipton to Erisman	100	9,570	4 75
Warner to Erisman	198	16,640	4 70
Keys to Pearce	238	18,630	4 65
Hedges, Taylor & Huff, sold for:			
Swockard to Latta	200	38,600	4 75
Johnston to Roberts	221	17,220	4 20
Smith, Watson & Briggs, sold for:			
Carnes to Alcorn	41	2,940	4 20
Brook to Erisman	185	16,500	4 60
Sampson to Jeffers	210	18,780	4 50
Sampson to Jeffers	176	16,490	4 80
Brooks to Alcorn	170	13,440	4 25
Juvenall to Alcorn	194	15,310	4 10
Ward to Erisman	220	20,840	4 65
Juvenall to Erisman	191	15,320	4 60
Lower to Erisman	224	15,880	4 20
Ward to Alcorn	100	7,880	4 00
Sadler, Havra & Co sold for:			
Horger to Musselman	1-60	$1.20	per head
Hill to Deltrich	1-60	$2.00	per head
Tomilson to Hill	209	15,710	4 25
Kountz to Lincoln	131	$1.75	per head
McAllister to Lloyd	98	7,900	4 50
Holmes, Lafferty & Co., sold for:			
Pfeffer to Erisman	51	4,760	4 75
Pfeffer to McCrum	198	16,440	4 25
Musser to Erisman	214	17,580	4 75
Robinson to Hill	214	16,750	4 50
Evett to Hill	216	16,840	4 75
Scott to McCrossan	230	17,260	4 40
Feil to Musselman	198	15,740	3 95
Hendly to Erisman	100	7,360	4 20
Kornady to Erisman	242	13,510	4 75
Musser to Erisman	211	16,460	4 35
Dawson to Pile	215	15,710	4 00

HOGS

Under the influence of diminished receipts, the market was firmer to-day, particularly for light hogs, and for this kind prices are higher; there is now little or no difference between light and heavy hogs and quotations may be fairly given at 4¾@5.

	No.	Wgt.	Price.
Hazlewood & Blackstock sold for:			
Carter to Gallagher	80	14,440	4 50
Strong to McBride	96	17,710	4 40
Mallory to Re enthaler	80	22,050	4 75
Rice & Co to Reenthaler	88	22,560	4 70
Rice & C to Gillett	24	5,610	4 50
Mallory to Reyenthaler	79	21,500	4 75
Hedges, Taylor & Huff, sold for:			
Johns & Co. to Hedges	90	20,360	4 60
Cloffeiter to Gillett	58	10,860	4 60
Cloffeiter to Voetter	91	10,150	4 75
Holmes, Lafferty & Co., sold for:			
White to Voetter	40	11,240	4 60
Holmes to Voetter	71	19,320	4 75
Kaumerer to S & Co	44	9,420	4 60
Chidester to Reyenthaler	52	10,110	4 60
Brinkerhoff to Gillett	93	16,310	4 60
Toner to Hedges	103	21,930	4 65
Pfeffer to Emsoff	296	69,150	4 65
Pfeffer to Hedges	73	15,980	4 55
Daugherty to Hedges	215	50,210	4 60
Toner to Gillett	188	41,830	4 65
Thayer to Sadler & Co	55	10,120	4 55
Middlesworth to Voetter	145	38,090	4 75
Keller to Ulery, sold for:			
Rowlen to Gillett	30	6,740	4 65
Rowlen to Smith & W	19	6,360	4 00
Horn & C to Reyenthaler	91	22,710	4 70

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, August 9, 5:30 P. M.—Consols, 93¾@93⅞ for '65, 93¾; do '65, 93¾; do '67, 92¾. 10-40s, 93.

LIVERPOOL, August 9.—Cotton flat; middling uplands 8¾d. Flour steady. Wheat Red, 9s 10d. Corn—No 2 mixed 30s 3d. Beef 82s 6d. Lard 46s. Cheese 51s.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, August, 9, 1870.

FLOUR—Quiet.

WHEAT—No 2 spring active and easier, closed at $1.03@1.03½ for cash; $1.04@1.04½ for August; this afternoon dull at $1.00@1.00½ for August.

CORN—No 2 mixed active and ½c lower, closed at 43@43¼c; this afternoon dull at 43¼c for cash.

OATS—No 2 active and steady at 30@31c for cash.

RYE—No 2 quiet and 1c lower at 52@54c.

BARLEY—No 2 easier and 1c lower at 62@63c.

HIGHWINES—Steady at 89c.

MESS PORK—$12.25@12.50 for cash; $12.00 for year.

HOGS—Steady at $4.25@4.80.

CATTLE—Fairly active and firmer at $2.62@5.62.

RECEIPTS—Hogs 8,000 head.

SHIPMENES—Hogs 3,000 head.

New York.

NEW YORK, August 9.—Cotton in fair demand but at lower rates; middling upland 19¾c. Flour dull and in buyers' favor; west'n and State $4.30@5.00; common to fair extra $5.20@5.55; good to choice $5.55@6.10; white western extra $6.05@6.75; Ohio extra $5.25 @6.75; St. Louis $4.50@6.75; Red Winter easier at $3.90@5.00. Corn meal quiet. Whisky lower at 92@92½c. Wheat dull but unchanged. Corn dull and a shade lower; spring No. 1 $1.35; No. 2 $1.30@1.32; winter red western $1.35@1.40; choice amber western $1.43@1.45. Rye, barley and malt dull. Corn slightly in buyers' favor; common western mixed 65c; prime 65½@65¾c. Oats dull and declined; new and old western 50@53c; Ohio 52@56c. Hay steady. Hops excited and higher; 25c refused for prime. Leather firm and active at 29@33c. Orinoco 34@ 37½c. Wool firm; extra Ohio 66c; unwashed 43c; pulled 65c; tubbed 86c. Coffee firm; Rio 13¾@16c. Sugar steady; fair to good refining 9¾@9¾c; Cuba 9¾@9¾c. Molasses dull and nominal. Rice unchanged. Pork dull and a shade lower; mess new $13.50; regular do $11.00; prime mess new $11.50@ 12.00; August to January $13.37@13.50; beef, cutmeats and middles unchanged. Lard heavy; prime steam $9¾c; refined 10 3-16 c; September 9¾c; October 9¾c. Butter unchanged. Cheese dull at 6@10¾c.

Metals—Copper; ingot lake active and firm; 22½@22¾c. Iron Scotch pig $46@36; Bar $75@ 74; Russia sheet 12¾c gold. Nails steady; cut $4.35; clinch $5.30@5.35; horseshoe 10@10½.

LATEST.—Flour dull and drooping; $5.15@ 5.35 for shipping extras. Corn dull; western mixed 65¾c. Pork weak; mess $13.25 cash. Lard dull; prime steam 9¾c. Eggs heavy; 20@21c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—No particular change is observed in this department. Business in general is very quiet, yet there is no accumulation in first hands, and prices are uniform and firm for all staple fabrics; quote all leading makes of dark prints at 11¾c for fancies; including Coche county; 12¾c for Merrimack Robes; 12¾c for Printing cloths; 12¾c for paper cambrics, which are scarce and firm at an advance; 16¾c for Waltham 42 inch Bleached Muslins; 22½c for 64 inch bleached Sheetings; 32½c for 8-4; 27½c for 9-4; 42½c for 10-4. Mous Delaines and Italian cloths have been sold to a considerable extent, especially the latter on contracts and consequently with fewer goods offering; tendency is prices in buyers favor, in view of the extreme prices prevalent for all raw materials.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 9.—Cotton dull and nominal; middling 20½c. Flour active and advanced; family $5.50@5.75. Wheat—An advance asked but none established; red held at $1.13@1.15. Corn quiet. Rye quiet and weak at 67@68c. Oats dull and drooping; mixed 30 @33c. Barley quiet; fall 80@90c. Coffee firm; prime 18½c. Sugar steady; raw 10@10½c. Linseed oil dull at 86c. Lard oil quiet and uncha ged at 72@75c. Pork dull and nominal at $13@12.25. Lard dull and declined; kettle and prime kettle at 9c; summer made held at 88c. Bacon dull and drooping; shoulders 6@6½c; side sold at 8c; clear rib 7¾c for seller August; timber; clear held at 7¾c. Hogs scarce and firm at $4.35@4.90. Cattle dull and nominal. Tobacco firm; sales 193 hhds. Whisky firm at 89c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, August 9.—Cotton dull and declined; middling 19¾c. Flour steady; extra family $5.75. Wheat active, but the prices rule somewhat irregular, millers paying $1.10@1.17 for choice red and amber. Corn in moderate demand; sales of prime white shelled at 67c, delivered in cars. Oatsgand rye unchanged. Provisions unsettled, and large sales have been made during the past twenty-four hours at lower prices; sales of 400,000 lbs sides, clear rib at 6¾c, and 200,000 lbs bank shoulde s at 5c. Mess pork held at $13, with no buyers; bacon—shoulders 6¾c; sides, clear rib 7¾c; do clear 7¾@8c, packed. Bulk meats, packed, le ess. Hams steady at 14@ 15c. Lard 10@10½c. Whisky firm at 89c. Tobacco active and strong; sales 156 hhds; lugs 6¾@7¾c; low to medium leaf 7¾@12c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, August 9.—Flour dull; XX $6.12@6.65; treble $6.30@7. Corn: mixed 66@ 68c; white 70c. Oats firm at 50@52c. Bran firmer at $1.00@1.05. Pork dull at $14.75. Bacon dull at 7¼c; rib 8¾c; sides 8c. Lard dull at 10¾@11¼c. Nothing doing in sugar. Molasses, white 42c, clear unchanged. Sterling 23. Gold 111. Whisky dull, 90c bid; quiet; sales of 400 bales good ordinary at 15¾ @16¼c; middling 17@17½c; receipts of 830 bales; exports none; stock, 43,561 bales.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, August 9.—Flour is dull but unchanged. Wheat dull and declined 2@3c; No 1 white Wabash $1.40; No 2 do $1.34½; amber Michigan $1.21; No 1 amber Illinois $1.25; No 2 do $1.20; No 1 red $1.20; No 2 do $1.16@1.17; No 3 do $1.10. Corn dull and declined 1c, with low mixed at 56c; Michigan 56c; no grade 48c. Oats dull and declined 2@3c; No 1 40c; No 2 37c; Michigan 38c; rejected 35@36c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, August 9.—Flour dull and unsettled to exceed for fine grades. Wheat steady; Ohio and Indiana $1.37@1.40. Corn scarce and firm; mixed western 65@66c. Oats active at 45@50c. Rye firm at 70@72c. Mess pork dull at $15.00. Bacon, shoulders 7c; do sides clear rib 8¾c. Whisky nominal at 94@96c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, August 9.—Flour extra spring weak, at $5.50@5.60. Wheat No 2 spring firm at $1.05; regular, $1.02@1.03; seller August, No 1, $1.06¾. Oats: No 2, 30½c. Corn: No 2 mixed, 66¾c. Rye: No 1 lower, 56c. Barley: No 2 lower, 62½c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, August 9.—Flour steady. Wheat dull and unsettled and 1@2c lower, with sales 3,000 bushels No 1 red winter at $1.33; 1 car do $1.32; No 2 $1.19, closing at $1.18. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats dull and a shade lower; held at 40c. Petroleum dull but unchanged.

Detroit.

DETROIT, August 9.—Wheat quiet and unchanged; extra at $1.34@1.35; amber $1.32½. Corn firm at 60c. Oats active and advanced to 40c.

Cotton Markets.

CHARLESTON, August 9.—Cotton dull at 18c.

MOBILE, August 9.—Cotton dull; good ordinary 16c.

GALVESTON, August 9.—Cotton dull; good ordinary 16c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, Aug. 9.—Through—22 casks crucibles, Anderson & Wood; 3 bgs d goods, Carr & McCandless; 9 bxs drugs, B L Fahnestock & Co; 10 hhds and 19 bbls sugar, Knox & Orr; 10 hhds sugar, S Ewalt & Co; 10 do do, Head & M; 27 do do, Haworth & D; 15 bxs ess logwood, 3 do drugs, Harris & Ewing; 25 bbls sugar, 25 bgs coffee, Johnston & Colvin; 7 bxs cakes, Kramer & V; 5 hhds sugar J H Lippincott; 17 bbls sweet potatoes, J O'Brian; 5 bxs tea, 1 do spice, W W Rankin; 9 bbls sugar, J A Renshaw; 10 coils rope, J R Sneatnen & Co; 5 bbls e salts, 2 bxs drugs, R E Sellers & Co; 10 casks liquor, Schmidt & Friday; 50 bbls sugar, Arbuckles & Co; 700 mellons, Aiken & Wallace; 17 bxs tea, S H Baird; 30 bbls sugar, Jas Scott; 1 bgs spice, J Connor; 10 hhds sugar, J S Dilworth; 8 bbls sugar, J Mills & Son; 18 do do, J Porterfield; 20 do do, Voigt & McGraw; 8 bbls molasses Dilworth & H; 10 do do, Arbuckles & Co; 3 pkgs groceries, W H Graff.

ALLEGHENY STATION, August 9.—S M Cumming & Co, 1 bbl sugar, Price, Schwarz & Co, 1 cider mill; Hugh Roney, 100 gal s ware; Workman & D, 1 bx r wagon; E Kennedy, 2 lounges; Frazier, M & Co, 18 rolls paper; G Bale & Co, 1 bx jars; T B Brown, 9 bxs files; McConnell & Graham, 12 bxs flasks; Quintin Bros, 16 casks, 5 bbls bottles; Miller, Bros & Co, 2 bxs tin; Spang, C & Co, 3 cars do; J Herbert, 26 bbls apples; S H Dorman, 17 bbls do; Graff, B & Co, 3,533 fire brick.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, August 9.—14 cars metal, Shoenberger, B & Co; 1 do do, Zug & Co; 4 do do, Dilmagle, K & Co; 1 do do, Huey, Wells & Co; 1 do do, Nimick & Co; 100 bbls lime, W H Hamilton; 1 car lumber, South Pgh P Mill; 1 do do, G A Mondorff; 1 do blooms, J Moorhead; 5 cars, 645 pes copper, C H Hussey & Co; 2 bxs m water, Bowan; 1 bbl tobacco, T W Baker; 6 bxs wood in shape, P ckersgill, L & Co; 2 crates do, J Briggs; 2 bxs scales, Fairbanks, M & Co; 1 carolan, Park Bro; 1 car clay, W Clark & Co; 147 pcs cay pipe, M Hare; 22 bxs cheese, Bruggeman & O'Brien; 4 bbls g apples, Woodworth & Dandison; 4 bbls flour, H Riddle & Son; 10 do apples, H Rea Jr; 2 cars lumber, H Baldinger; 49 bales hay, 8 bbls apples, Campbell & Dilworth; 2 bxs oats, J Rose; 35 bxs do, McBane & Abjer; 12 bbls apples, 2 do pears, 1 do eggs, W H Graff & Co; 9 do do, 1 do peaches, Head & M; 3 bbls apples, Houck, J & Co; 1 car staves, H & Lippincott; 1 box d goods, McElroy & Co; 48 kegs tar, 2 cases, W Miller; 1 car w lumber, W Stepping.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, August 9.—3 cars ore, Bryan & Caughey; 3 do do, Jones & L; 1 do staves, J P Wood; 75 bbls and 100 kegs lime, Philips egg; 1 do feed Houck, Jamison & Co; 121 sks oats, Kell & Ritchart; 100 bbls flour, Jenkins; 1 car wheat, Marshall, K & Co; 2 cars lumber, Barr, Jer & Co; 8 do rags, McCullough, S & Co; 6 rolls leather, De Lange & Co; 250 bbls oil, Bates & G; 10 do apples, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 6 do do, H Rea; 8 do do, J J Pettit & Co; 2 do eggs, Woodworth & D; 14 kegs butter, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 8 bbls apples, Van Gorder & S; 5 bbls sicoboil, B L Fahnestock & Co; 29 bbls hides, J H Stewart; 60 bgs t seed, John Hinkle; 250 bbls flour, Shomaker & Co; 1 car doors sash, D Carson; 250 hides, Hartley, McKee & Co.

PITTSBURGH CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, August 9—16 sks w wheat, Gilmore & Co; 29 do do, McHenry & Hood; 1 tce dried beef, 1 cask hams, F Sellers & Co; 1 spring mattress, Dani Wolf; 100 bbls lime, Hall, Marshall, K & Co; 100 bbls flour, Seghmyer & Vos-camp; 38 bushels corn, McBane & Anjer; 23 sewing machines, Wm Summer & Co; 1 cabinet cement, Arbuckles & Co; 4 cans varnish, Santer, L & Co; 1 bx

HOME NEWS.

Free Excursion, Lunch and Sale of Lots at Shadyside to-day. Train leaves at 10:20 A. M.

Mr. Julius Richter, the well known and capable caterer, after a long illness, occasioned by inflamation of the lungs, is again about and attending to the business. The report some time ago that Mr. Richter had the small-pox was utterly without foundation, but in spite of its falsity, greatly injured his business and he now asks his old friends and customers to come and see for themselves how well he is to attend to their orders.

Dropped Dead.—A man named George Myers, a baker by trade, dropped dead in the store-room of a bakery on Franklin street, Allegheny, where he was employed, about six o'clock last evening. Coroner West was immediately summoned and empaneled a jury and held an inquest. Dr. Umbstaetter held a post mortem examination on the remains and pronounced it his opinion that death was caused by congestion of the heart. The jury rendered a verdict to that effect.

Attention is directed to the advertisement offering the Diamond Oil Works for sale. This valuable property will be sold either entire or in separate parts. It consists of tanks, boilers, tubing, gas fittings, pumps, brass and iron sacks, and is in complete running order, with a capacity for refining one thousand barrels of oil per week. Any person desiring further information will call or address Robt. Lea, corner of First avenue and Ferry street, or Carroll & Snyder, boiler makers, Short and Liberty streets. A valuable property is here offered for sale cheap.

Sneak Thieves in Allegheny.

On Tuesday morning, very early, some thieves of the sneak variety, entered the house of Daniel Kaelbach on Sedgwick street near Washington street, Allegheny. They first went to the cellar, where they filled their maws, making a hearty meal of the good things there. Afterwards they went up stairs and took a complete suit of fine clothes belonging to Mr. Kaelbach and some smaller articles, amounting in all to about $30, after which they decamped.

Under a Car.

Yesterday morning a German woman whose name we could not ascertain, made a narrow escape from death. She was waking along Rebecca street, Allegheny, and attempted to pass over in front of car No. 53. The driver called to her loud enough, so passengers aver, to be heard a couple of squares off, but she paid no heed to the alarm, and so fell in front of the car wheels. The driver, by skillful handling of the brakes, succeeded in checking up suddenly, and she was dragged from her position unhurt, though considerably frightened. It was a narrow escape. But for the promptness of the driver, the Coronor would have had a job.

Neighborhood Fairs.

The following is a partial list of the fairs to be held in this vicinity shortly, with date and place of exhibition of each:

The Mercer fair, at Mercer, September 6th, 7th and 8th.

The Stoneboro fair, at Stoneboro, September 12th, 13th and 14th.

The Jamestown fair, at Jamestown, September 14th, 15th and 16th.

The Greenville fair, at Greenville, September 26th, 27th and 28th.

The Brookfield fair, at Brookfield, October 6th, 7th and 8th.

The Conneautville fair, at Conneautville, October 4th, 5th and 6th.

The Butler county fair, at Butler, September 26th, 27th and 28th.

The Northern Ohio fair, at Cleveland, September 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th.

A New Confidence Game.

Mayor Callow issued a warrant for James Taylor, formerly a member of his force, for personating a police officer. The information was made by a young man who stated that Taylor secured the services of his (the young man's) brother to raise some money. He accompanied the boy to the place where the prosecutor was working, and then stated that he was Officer Laverty, that he had him under arrest and that if he would give him a certain sum of money if he would allow his brother to escape. The money was handed over, but afterwards the boy made such suspicions became aroused, and upon making inquiries at the mayor's office, found that his brother had not been under arrest, and that Officer Laverty was not the individual who had obtained the money from him. An information was accordingly obtained against Taylor charging him with personating a police officer, and this morning Officer Laverty is industriously searching for the individual who took such unwarrantable liberty with his name.

A Noble Enterprise.

A number of citizens of East Birmingham are about to take measures for the formation of a Humane Society on the South-Side. The design is to build a hospital for the reception of indigent sick persons. The absence of prevalence, at the present time, of small pox among that class of persons has shown in a marked degree the necessity of such an institution, and as the matter is in good hands, it will, no doubt, be put through effectually. The following are the names of those who are at present leading in the matter; Messrs. Rev. G. Lorch, August Ammon, Rev. Mr. Kuhn, Dr. Koelner, John P. Schneider and Peter Habermann. These gentlemen deserve great praise for the earnest spirit in which they have taken hold of the matter, and should receive all needed encouragement from the people. The project as now imperfectly framed, is to form a company in the manner of a joint stock company, to erect the hospital. The idea is that it is not expected that any dividend would be derived therefrom. The above persons, with all others who feel an interest in the matter, will meet at the office of Justice Ammon, in East Birmingham, this evening.

The Park Music.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I know that you take a great interest in all that concerns these cities, and that you have heard of the grievous calamity which has befallen our goodly city (Allegheny) though the high handed outrage perpetrated by the members of Common Councils in refusing to vote an appropriation for music in the Park Therefore perhaps you will let me recall this subject again. I want those gentlemen to understand that one more opportunity will be given them this evening to redeem themselves, and that they may be placed square on the record the yeas and nays will be called. This is not a "call of the roll" when dared to say "nay" will be forthwith marched up between two platoons of the police citizens to the scene of action, stand in the Park and there and then in sight of these remembrancers of their great crime, be "kilt eatirely" by a volley of "Charley's" most deadly squibs.

The cost of said music and preparations will be about as follows:

Lamber, nails and labor for stand....	$ 21 62
Liberal patronage.....	15 00
2½ days of Engineer superintending work and preparing correspondence..	29 00
Repairing plants &c., after concert....	22 50
Total.....	$239 12

"MUSIC."

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

In the United States District Court an argument on the motion to dissolve the injunction granted in the case of Fargo & Swiesher, was heard before Judge McCandless. No decision was rendered.

An argument was also heard on the motion made on behalf of Henry Bockstael for an allowance of $40 for rent out of the assets of H. L. Butler, bankrupt.

The judgment granted against John W. Johnson, one of the owners of James Wright's, was on motion set aside. Wright failed to appear for trial on a charge of illicit distilling, and his sureties were prosecuted on the judgment granted. Subsequently he was tried and acquitted, when the motion to set aside the judgment was made.

"MARKET DAYS."

The Proposed Change in Allegheny.

At the last meeting of Allegheny Councils, a petition numerously signed by market people, was presented, asking for a change in the market day from Friday to Thursday. The petitioners claim that by the change the convenience of both buyer and seller would be consulted to greater benefit derived from dealing in the markets. The days would then be Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, which is claimed to be a much more equitable division of the week, and would prove more satisfactory than the present arrangement. Especially in summer is this division desirable for then the people want food fresh. By the change, it will be made much more easily gratified—this frequency if the market days enabeling the people to procure supliues more often and thus avoid the necessity of "keeping" food over for several days.

It is said that the majority of the market people are in favor of the change and are anxious to have it adopted. As for the citizens generally it would undoubtedly meet with general favor. Councils should look into the matter again to-night and consider it carefully before deciding.

SWOOPF, MERCIFUL.

The Widow McCormick Conquers—And How one was Secured.

The truth of the popular tradition or superstition that U. S. Attorney Swoope cannot be touched with a feeling of pity for those who engage in practices not sanctioned by the revenue laws, was somewhat damaged yesterday by an act of official clemency, which seems to indicate that even a U. S. officer betimes is penetrable with a feeling of compassion, be it ever so transient. The fortunate recipient of mercy was Mrs. Ann McCormick, of Braddock's Fields., whose matrimonial partner had been suddenly killed recently at a 6 cent tipple in the burgh where he was employed. The widow with "wee childer" —one an infant—after this untimely decease of her protector, sought to eke out an existence by trading in liquor, for which purpose she purchased a five gallon keg in the city, and had it transported to the burgh where it was soon emptied of its contents. This action was repeated often and with success until a detective happened to see the keg and upon investigation found that the one U. S. stamp had been made to do duty all the time. A most grevious violation of the law. And he went for the offender with the Italian name who was thus yesterday morning brought before the U. S. Marshal.

In an interesting tableau, Government officers, detectives, witnesses and spectators and the frightened Mrs. McC. with the wee'est of the "wee childer" in the center figured as the dreaded ieral representative of the Revenue Department. There was silence for a moment and then the voluble Swoope began with a brogue which would have done no discredit to the freshest importation from the "Gem of the Sea," together with a rare artistic appreciation of the power of a fervent appeal plentifully intermingled with tears, which eventually conquered. Official sternness was overwhelmed and the Widow McCormick, with promises pious and profuse, for the future, was allowed to disappear; and thus Swoope had mercy.

For Sale.

At Braddocks station, Pennsylvania Railroad, a large lot, 44 feet front on the Township Road by 120 feet deep to an alley. Several new buildings are now going up in this vicinity and this lot will certainly, in a short time, become very valuable. Inquire of C. H. LOVE, 58 Fourth avenue.

Hoop Skirts, new styles, at MACRUM & CARLISLE'S. 3

POLITICAL.

City Executive Committee Arrangements for the Primaries—Election Boards to be Sworn —New Committee—The Candidates Pledged.

The City Republican Executive Committee held a regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon at the Lincoln Club Rooms, Smithfield street.

Joseph A. Butler, Esq., the Chairman, called the meeting to order at two o'clock, when the following members were found to be present: Messrs. Gracey, Bigelow, Paul, Neubert, Brown, Davis, Egan, Smith, Caskey, Thomas, McElhaney, Butler, Richardson, Slocum, Beck, Johnson, Lewis, Rosewell, Jones, Kerr, Wainwright, Boal, Riddell, Darlington, Berlin, Negley, Gross, Morgan, Anderson, McCleary Fleming, Elliott, Snodgrass, Hunter, Arnsberg, Matthews, Littell, Gaither, Hall, Thompson, Woodson.

After the approval of the minutes,

Mr Wainwright, chairman of the Sub-Committee on Primary Elections, submitted the following additional rules for the government of said elections:

RULES REGULATING CITY PRIMARY MEETINGS TO BE HELD SEPTEMBER 2, 1871.

The voting at said meetings will be by printed or written ballots containing the names of the candidates voted for, each office on a ticket by itself, and the elections, as far as practicable, will be conducted in accordance with the laws and usages regulating the State, county, and city elections, the officers taking care to keep a correct list of all persons voting thereat.

The elections will be conducted by the Republican election officers chosen by the people at the last election; and in wards where no such officers were chosen, the officers to conduct the election have been designated by the City Committee.

While the Executive Committee see no reason whatever to question the responsibility, honesty or fidelity of the election officers designated to hold the primary meetings, a large majority of such officers being the same elected by the people, and who conducted the late county primaries in a satisfactory manner, yet to obviate any just grounds of complaint, the committee hereby order that the officers be sworn in the usual manner as to the discharge of their duties.

The election officers are hereby respectfully urged to use all possible diligence to preserve the purity of the ballot box, and secure a fair return of the votes cast; and to this end would also recommend that great care be taken that none but Republicans are admitted to vote.

The elective officers, after the votes are counted, will make duplicate returns thereof, one of which, with the list of voters, shall be placed in the ballot box and the other taken possession of by the Return Judge, and the Return Judges of the several wards shall present the same at the time and place designated in the published call of this committee, when they shall cause the same to be added together and declare the result, and the person receiving the highest vote for each office shall be declared the nominee.

EXPLANATIONS.

Dr. Gross asked to signed the Report.

Mr. Wainright said it was the desire of the Sub-Committee appointed to fix the time for holding the primary meetings, &c.

Chairman Butler (Mr. Butler) thought a member of the Committee had not signed the Report so he had not been consulted.

Dr. Gross said what was of the Report met his hearty approval, but it did not go far enough. The Republican voters of the city wanted something more to secure a fair election. He was a candidate for the office of Treasurer, and desired to obtain the nomination through any but fair means—a proper expression of the will of the Republican party.

The speaker then offered the following

AMENDMENTS

to come in after the words: "The committee hereby order the Election Boards to be sworn," striking out "in the usual manner," and inserting "as provided for in the following resolutions:"

Resolved, 1. That the order of July 15, 1861, directing the holding of primary elections September 2d, 1871, shall be construed to contemplate a full board of election officers, including clerks in districts entitled to return clerks.

2. That all officers holding said election and all clerks of the same, shall be sworn before some competent authority to honestly and faithfully discharge their duties respectively; that they will not permit any one to vote at said election who does not believe to be a Republican voter of the district, and that they will fairly count and make true return of the votes cast.

3. That said officers shall keep a true and correct roll of the voters at said election, which shall, immediately after the closing of the rolls and counting of the votes, be deposited with the votes cast, in a sealed box, and deposited with the chairman of the Executive Committee.

Resolved, It shall be the duty of the Return Judges in each district, in returning the votes of said district, to furnish therewith a certificate of the oath taken by the officers of the election, and the said Return Judges shall not count the votes of any district of which the officers are not duly sworn.

THE FORM OF OATH.

Also the following form of oath as a part of the amendment:

Allegheny County, ss.:

City of Pittsburgh—Before me, an Alderman, in and for said city, personally came (name of Clerk), who, being duly authorized to hold the primary election of the Republican party in the — ward or said city, and being duly sworn and affirmed, by the oath, to the best of his ability, honestly and faithfully discharge their several duties as officers of said election, that they will not permit any one to vote at said election whom they do not believe to be a Republican voter of said district, that they will fairly and truly count and make true returns of the votes cast.

Sworn and subscribed, etc.

After offering the amendment the speaker earnestly advocated its passage, and again reiterated his desire for a fair election, that no complaints might follow.

Mr. R. W. Morgan said he heartily endorsed the amendment. He was a candidate for the office of Mayor and expected to be nominated, but he wanted only Republican votes, honestly obtained. He thought every safeguard should be thrown around the ballot box.

Mr. Riddell favored the amendment, but thought it did not cover a single point not made in the original report. He desired to vindicate the Committee; aspersion had been cast upon them, but he thought their duty had been well and properly performed.

Dr. Gross explained that he had no desire to cast any reflection upon the work of the committee. He endorsed their report but thought it did not go far enough. Hence his amendment.

Mr. Bigelow—I am in favor of all that is contained in both propositions. As a member of one of the election boards, I would like to know exactly what is expected of me, when sworn to faithful discharge of duty. The question "Who shall vote?" becomes a most important one, in view of the oath which is to be taken. Are the votes of the opposition to be taken, or are the votes of those only, known to have heretofore acted with the Republican party, to be accepted?

A VOICE—No Democrat should be allowed to vote, no matter what promises he may make.

Mr. Jones—I am opposed to refusing the vote of any man who may promise to support the nominees. There is always a large number of Democrats at every election, who vote with us, and while they cannot be classed as Republicans, we should not refuse their votes.

Mr. Morgan moved to amend the report so as to require the list of voters to be deposited with the Return Judge of the Board, instead of the chairman of the Election Committee. Carried.

The report as amended including Dr. Gross' resolution, was then adopted.

THE NEW COMMITTEE.

Mr. Woodson offered the following, which was adopted.

Resolved, That the Return Judges be and are hereby authorized to appoint a City Executive Committee of two from each ward to act until their successors are duly appointed, and that they announce such committee as soon as practicable after declaring the result of the primary election.

PLEDGING THE CANDIDATES.

Mr. Woodson asked if the candidates were not required to be pledged to abide by the result of the primary elections.

Mr. Riddell answered that the call provided for the necessary pledges, and asked the secretary if any of the candidates had complied with the requirements.

The Secretary, Mr. John Fleming, then read the following:

PITTSBURGH, August 9, 1871.

To the City Republican Executive Committee:

GENTLEMEN—In accordance with the provision of the published call for the City Republican primary meeting, you respectfully notified that I am a candidate for nomination for the office of City Treasurer. I will abide by the result, and cheerfully support the nominees of the primary meeting to be held September 2d, 1871.

Very respectfully, C. S. MAGEE.

THE ELECTION BOARDS.

Mr. Bigelow presented a full list of the several election boards in the city, which was slightly amended and adopted.

On motion of Dr. Gross, the sub-committee on Primary Elections was authorized to procure the necessary blanks for recording the oaths of the election officers, the tally sheets, etc.

Mr. Bigelow, Chairman of the Finance Committee, made a verbal report, after which the committee adjourned to meet on Wednesday, August 30th.

Simplicity, Durability and Cheapness Combined.

All these great qualities are to be found in the Wilson Shuttle Sewing Machine. It is so simple that all can understand its workings. There is no intricate machinery to break or get out of order. Any person can from one stitch to another are made without trouble, even to the most inexperienced; also, changing from plain sewing to tucking, quilting or ruffling is soon learned. It is also light and easy to work, and almost noiseless, and from its construction it is perhaps the most desirable machine in the market. It is fully warranted for five years, as the mechanism is such that can easily be put out of order, and of course, being always in working order, it is a comfort for a woman to work with it. And now we will speak of its most important merits, and that is its cheapness. The Wilson can be bought for $45—Forty-five dollars—and if the purchasers wish it, they can pay the amount in monthly instalments. Call and see the Wilson, at the Salesroom, No 14 Sixth (late St Clair) street.

SMITH & FORRESTER, Agents.

For Sale.

At Swissvale, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, a large number of the finest building lots that has been offered for years. These lots are beautifully located, the greater portion of them fronting on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and varying in size from 25 by 100 feet to two acres. The entire plot of these lots is almost perfectly level and nearly all planted with fruit trees.

The beauty of location and the pleasant surroundings make these lots the most desirable of any now in the market.

The rapidity with which this locality is being settled cannot fail to make these Lots very desirable bots for homes and as an investment. For further information inquire of

C. H. LOVE,
58 Fourth avenue.

New Savings Bank.

Mr. John Biggert & Son, 116 Market street, offer inducements to depositors of small sums of moneys They sell the Weed Sewing Machine on such easy terms that a saving of but thirty-three cents per day, deposited with them monthly in sums of ten dollars, secures the depositor a Weed Family Sewing Machine in a short time, and the depositors have the use of a machine while paying for it. There is no investment which will pay you better. Call and examine the Weed and make a deposit at once.

Housekeeping Goods,

Now is the time to buy them. Still selling at old prices.

McKEE, MURPHY & CO.

Pearl Wheat should be used by all families. Ask your grocer for it. TTH:S

BREVITIES.

CANDIDATES active.

SMALL-POX still rages.

MRS. GOLDEN is a myth.

WATERMELONS abundant.

FLAT regatta on Saturday.

RIVER MEN busy yesterday.

STREETS crowded last evening.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS to-night.

A METEORIC shower is expected.

CHOLERA is said to be approaching.

CROQUET shoes are the last novelty.

SNAP GUNS are a dangerous nuisance.

NO MORE "Clarks" appeared yesterday.

DIPTHERIA is prevailing in Steubenville.

CHICKEN cholera prevails in the country.

MCKEESPORT still thinks of a water works.

S. B. CULLEY is sojourning in the oil regions.

FUNERAL processions are unusually numerous.

MAGISTRATES are now enjoying plenty of leisure.

THE Ormsby Passenger Railway is doing a good business.

IMPROVEMENTS are being made to the Allegheny lock-up.

THE OLD Liberty street hay scales have been removed.

WHERE HARROWS will hereafter take the middle of the street.

THE excessive heat is the chief topic of conversation now-a-days.

JUSTICE J. P. HEISEL goes to-morrow to Chautauqua and Niagra.

THE Billy Parsons continues to ply between Pittsburgh and Wheeling.

IT is said that cucumbers and copperhead sankes smell exactly alike.

HEARING in the Loveridge-Henry shooting affray postponed until Saturday.

THERE was no recommend attached to the verdict of the Coroner's jury last night.

DR. JACKSON is now a regular and attentive witness of the proceedings at Mayor Brush's court.

MR. LOVERIDGE'S condition yesterday would not admit of his attendance at the Mayor's office.

ALL our street-railways seem to be, financially and otherwise, in a most prosperous condition.

'SQUIRE AMMON, of East Birmingham, leaves to-day for Sterling's Magnetic Mineral Springs, Michigan.

ONE of the summer cars on the Pleasant Valley Railway broke down on Ninth street yesterday.

OUR STATE'S wheat crop for this year is reported as larger than it has been for the last fifteen years.

W. G. DUNSEATH, the well-known jeweler has been sojourning in Steubenville for the past few days.

PURCELL has received subscriptions for Park music to the amount of $155, none of which has been paid.

THE parade of the State Camp of the Patriotic Sons of America, at Harrisburg yesterday, was a gorgeous affair.

REV. DR. ALLISON, editor of the Presbyterian *Banner*, will preach at the Leetsdale campmeeting this evening.

SWOOPE insists it was proper to arrest Squire Proper, of Titusville, for aiding Turner in his attempt to escape.

MANY tourists who came home, thinking the warm weather over, have again packed up and returned to their several stations.

THE building of the U. P. Board, now in progress on Ninth street, will cost about $50,000, exclusive of steam presses, &c.

MILTENBERGER STREET, Pittsburgh, and Harmony street, Birmingham, are to be the termini of the new Fifth avenue bridge.

A FALLING box from a loaded wagon was almost the death of a man, at the corner of Grant street and Fifth avenue, yesterday.

DUNCILMAN MEGRAW and Contractor Chambers of Allegheny, indulged in an encounter after the manner of the P. R. on Tuesday night.

DR. JACKSON stated yesterday that he had information from a reliable source to the effect that there were now 2400 votes promised for him.

A HORSE driven on Sunday by two young men named Stroud and Drake, ran off, throwing them both out and breaking a leg for Stroud and otherwise injuring him.

A SON OF Mr. John Metcalf, marble cutter in Lawrenceville was severely injured on Monday by a large stone falling against him, bruising and lacerating his legs badly.

THE tobacco and cigar store of C. D. Ochse, in the borough of Etna, was entered some time during Monday night, and some $30, besides a quantity of tobacco and cigars carried off. No clue.

MR. DAVID W. SEMPLE, of the firm of Wm. Semple of Allegheny, will leave for a purchasing trip to the old country this day by steamship "Ongliah" for Glasgow. We wish him a pleasant trip.

THERE is a nuisance at the Allegheny depot of the Fort Wayne Railroad in the form of a bar. We refer to the closets in the rear of the building, which are in a fit condition to engender all kinds of diseases.

WE are glad to welcome home again Rev. John Milligan, Official Chaplain of the Western Penitentiary, who accompanied the Knights Templars on their European tour. He is in fine health and spirits. He visited thirty-two penitentiaries during his absence.

THE United Presbyterian Board of Publication have sold their house and lot on Third avenue to the Bank of Pittsburgh. Possession is to be given when the new building on Ninth street is ready for occupancy. The price paid for the house and lot is, we believe, $120,000.

OUR esteemed journalistic friend, Mr. Harry A. Neeb, of the *Freiheits Freund*, leaves this morning on an excursion over the Connellsville Railroad. Health and the highest pleasure will attend him if the wishes of his friends as to his personal merit can avail in that direction.

WILLIAM W. GORMLY, Esq., has been appointed a member of the Building Committee to superintend the erection of the new building of the United Presbyterian Board of Publication on Ninth street. An excellent appointment. Mr. Gormly is a shrewd and *live* business man.

THE bridge at Indian Creek, Connellsville Railroad, above Connellsville, was damaged by the floods from the rains of Tuesday, to such an extent that trains could not pass over it. Passenger and freight had to change cars at that point. The morning express was thus detained over two hours.

THE MARKET BOY, under the command of Captain Sparhawk, has been most successful since she commenced running between McKeesport and Elizabeth. The Captain is one "worthy to be known without reproach," and a old name of gentleman." His passengers do not want for comfort and attention.

A CAMP MEETING will be held at Glenwood Grove, commencing on Thursday, 17th inst., under the auspices of the members of the Methodist (non-Episcopal) Church, in this vicinity. It is expected that the meeting will be largely attended, and arrangements will be made for maintaining strict order.

A MAN named James Jackson, employed as a laborer in Hart's foundry, in the Ninth ward, met with quite a painful accident. He, with others, was engaged at the time in lifting a heavy pattern by means of a crane, when by some accident the pattern fell, striking Jackson upon the left shoulder, injuring him severely.

ABOUT two o'clock yesterday afternoon a boy about fifteen years of age, whose name we did not learn, was riding in a dray, and, heavily laden with a boiler, when he fell off, and the wheels passed directly over him. He was taken to his home on Fifth avenue, and waited on by Dr. Donnelly. His injuries are very dangerous.

SOME time ago, a bed,on which a person had died with small-pox, was emptied on a vacant lot in "Barefoot Square," Allegheny. A party of children played around the straw emptied from the bed, and four of the little ones, as we are informed, took the small-pox, from their contact with the infected straw. Yesterday one of those children died from the disease so contracted. The case needs no comment.

THE QUESTION of music in the Allegheny Parks will come up again to-night in Councils, and we understand the yeas and nays will be called and recorded. If the members have been shown on this question, and we hope a satisfactory decision will be given and the matter then be allowed to rest. If the common Council still re uses to vote the money necessary to pay for the music, what is the use of bringing the matter up again.

A CHILD of Mr. J. McGinn, who lives in Callis' Row, off Stevenson street, was chewing a corn husk several days ago, when it became fastened in his windpipe. The little fellow choked terribly and almost strangled. A physician was called in but it was found impossible to remove the obstruction. Finally an opening was made in the windpipe below the place where the obstruction was, and now the patient breathes through this without trouble.

A LARGE and fashionable audience assembled at the Sixth avenue, Cumberland Presbyterian Church, last night, on the occasion of the marriage of Mr. Dan W. Radebaugh to one of the most accomplished daughters of the Second ward of our city. Seldom, if ever, there been a wedding better attended. Rev. Dr. Squiers, a minister as good and sanctified, as he is able and eloquent, after a very appropriate address, united the happy young couple for life. They have our best and heartiest wishes for their present and future welfare. God bless them.

A YOUNG man named Black, lately from the "old country," and now in the employ of Jones & Laughlin, is alleged to have seduced a young girl before crossing the blue water. A brother of the girl recently came here, hunted the deceiver up and attempted to thrash him soundly. Black's sister then turned in with a rolling pin, and it was wound up by a general mix up of the parties, and the young foreigner giving bonds to keep the peace for a year. Since then he induced his cousin to encounter Black, but said cousin was so unfortunate as to be worsted in the encounter.

AT A MEETING of the Allegheny Park Commission Tuesday evening, a committee was appointed to make a contract with the parties owning the patent for the "Agglomerate" artificial stone to lay a pavement around the new fountain in the East Park. When the contract for the fountain was awarded, the contractor was required to put down a concrete pavement, but if a contract for the new pavement is effected he will be relieved and the committee has been directed to withhold the price of the pavement agreed upon—seventy cents per yard. The artificial stone pavement will cost 65 cents per square foot, if plain, and 40 per cent. more if variegated. It is estimated that the work will cost $1,200 or $1,900.

Homestead.

New town 6 miles out P. V. & C. R. R. Wide streets, fine views, pure air, rich soil. Good water and plenty of it; five splendid springs reserved for public use.

Grounds set apart for schools, churches and a PUBLIC PARK now covered with a beautiful grove.

BUILDING LOTS 60 FEET FRONT.

Ten yearly payments *without* interest.

Houses built on the same terms.

First public sale Saturday.

Saturday September 9th.

Free excursion from Connellsville depot at 9 o'clock A. M. on day of sale.

Don't mistake the place or time.

Don't buy elsewhere until after this sale.

Full information at Homestead Bank, 134 Smithfield street.

Allegheny Avenue.

Magnificent building lots at auction, on the premises, Allegheny avenue, on Thursday, August 10th, at 4 o'clock, P. M. Inquire of C. H. LOVE or R. W. MCCONNELL, 58 Fourth avenue.

O. N. A.

We have a full line of those truly splendid Alpacas, and at prices that put them beyond the reach of competition.

McKEE, MURPHY & CO.

Hosiery, Gloves, Gauze Undershirts and Drawers at cost, MACRUM & CARLISLE, 37 Fifth avenue. 3

Have you tried the *Pearl Wheat*? Ask your grocer for it. TTH:S

NEW AIR BRAKE.

A Rival to the "Westinghouse"—Lively Times in Prospect.

For several days past experiments have been going on at the shops of the Connellsville Railroad Company with a new atmospheric brake, which is soon to be brought into further public notice. The trials have been conducted with some caution and an interesting air of mystery has enveloped the whole business thus far, but this is in all probability will soon be dispelled, when, it is confidently expected, there will be a sensation in railroad circles.

A very good reason for the quietness with which the new brake is being brought out is found in the claims which the owners make for it. It is now in the hands of a stock company of about a dozen men, some of them among our most practical machinists and railroad men, who are enthusiastic in its praise. They claim that it is an improvement on the "Westinghouse"—in fact that the latter is but an inferior imitation or infringement. It was patented by a gentleman from West Virginia, who has his papers dating August, 1861, but who never seemed to have the ability to reap any benefits from his idea until the Westinghouse brake created such an excitement. Recently the new patent fell into the hands of a few practical men, who have been quietly testing it, and it is said in every case finding their highest expectations realized.

It would be impossible to explain, unless at considerable length, the difference between the two brakes, and perhaps it will be just as satisfactory to the general reader to know the claims of the owners of the West Virginians patent, which are, briefly stated, greater durability and economy than the "Westinghouse." They further claim that as their papers date back to 1861, and those of the Westinghouse not till several years later (both patents being for the same principle and are nearly the same, machinery) that they have the inside track. With this conviction, however, they have a wholesome dread of encountering the Connellsville Railroad Company, which is interested in the Westinghouse brake. Hence the care and secrecy with which each preliminary step is being taken. The matter has progressed so far now, however, that they have almost completed arrangements. The patent has proved a perfect success in its working, it is said, and lawyers are engaged to have the question brought before the courts in the shape of a petition for an injunction against the "Westinghouse" Company. The members of the new company manifest a spirit of active belligerency in discussing this prospective legal wrangle and express a determination to fight it to the last dollar of their funds—of which they undoubtedly have a comfortable supply. The new brake is especially pleasing to the Connellsville railroad people and it seems as if the old railway rivals, the Pennsylvania Central and the Connellsville, are to meet again in the legal arena.

Westinghouse, the inventor of the brake which has now made him famous is in England and has succeeded in introducing them under favorable circumstances. It is possible, however, that he will return home when he finds the courts commence; and by the patentees will then have an opportunity to rise and explain.

POLICE NOTES.

Brief Mention of Criminalities Yesterday.

Mayor Brush disposed of twenty-three common cases yesterday morning, and Mayor Callow of six.

Mary Jane Handlon made an information before Mayor Brush, charging her brother-in-law, John Handlon, with disorderly conduct. She alleges that he struck and abused her. The parties live on Nineteenth street. A warrant was issued.

Officer Blondin, of Alderman McMaster's police, arrested John Sawer, against whom a charge of aggravated assault and battery was preferred over a year since by Edward Rex. The defendant was committed to jail in default of one thousand dollars bail.

Before Alderman Logan, Henry Godfrey charged the bar-keeper of Kerwer's Exchange, Liberty street, whose name he did not know, with assault and battery, alleging that the accused struck him and tore his coat. A warrant was issued.

Maggie Murray was charged before the same Alderman with larceny as bailee of a silk dress, the property of Lottie Forrest. Warrant issued.

James Gray was committed to jail for ten days by Justice Thompson, of West Pittsburgh, on a charge of disorderly conduct, preferred by John Stacy.

Mary Gardner charged Lizzie Hill at Alderman Strain's office with disorderly conduct. Held for a hearing.

Alderman Strain took the information of Samuel Bloom, charging James Murphy with adultery. The parties reside in Wilkins township. Mr. Smith has been absent from home much of the time and Mr. McCall, his neighbor has acted the part of protector towards his family, and Mr. Smith alleges that he has acted with more than the friendship of his wife; hence the allegation is made. Warrant issued.

Jannet Lockford was before Mayor Callow on a charge of disorderly conduct. He was fined fifty dollars and costs.

Before the same official and on similar charges were arraigned Michael Wilson and Hattie Catharine. Reprimanded and discharged.

Bridget Flinn was charged before Alderman Strain by Ann Kearney, with the payment of twenty dollars from Ann's husband. Bridget was committed, in default of $300 bail for trial.

Tilly Cook charged Lavinia Richards before the same Justice, with assault and battery and disorderly conduct. Warrant issued.

Mrs. Catherine Welsh, made information before 'Squire Ammon charging George Downing with leaving her husband and refusing to support him. Warrant issued.

Catherine Baus informs against Phillip Kohler, an individual who has recently, as it is alleged, been blackguarding the affiant and threatening to do her bodily harm, all of which she is afraid he will carry out.

Albert Taylor issued a warrant for Mrs. Clark, who sent an abusive and threatening letter to Mrs. Freizel.

Officer Hamilton and Daniel Mattigan and Charles McAuley and preferred a charge, before Mayor Brush, against them of disorderly conduct. Reckless driving, on which the information was made. $13.25 each was added to the city finances.

Before Justice Ammon, of East Birmingham, Henry Kimmel was charged by George Hartman with surety of the peace. A warrant was issued.

LIST OF UNITED STATES PATENTS

ISSUED TO CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO AND WEST VIRGINIA, FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, AUGUST 8TH, AND BEARING THAT DATE, REPORTED WEEKLY FOR THE GAZETTE, FROM THE OFFICE OF HILL & ELLSWORTH, 271 C STREET, WASHINGTON, D C., SOLICITORS OF PATENTS AND COUNSELLORS IN PATENT CASES. FROM WHOM ALL INFORMATION REGARDING PATENTS CAN BE OBTAINED.

No. 117,720. Wash Boiler—J. Atyco, North Pittsburgh, Pa.

117,721. Portable Building—F. M. Bain, Delaware, O.

117,722. Soap—G. Baker and J. Bullock, Lima, Pa.

117,729. Rafter Hook—J. N. Bebout, Oberlin, O.

1 7,730. Carriage Axle and Boxing—J. W. and A. W. Bear, Rural Valley, Pa.

117,731. Ironing Table—J. Byram, Germantown, Pa.

117,738. Pharmaceutical Still Steam and Water Gauge—J. C. Buckland, Jr. and G. A. Gerner, Fremont, O.

117,739. Dumping Car—N. W. and C. W. Cowp, Oswego, New York, and N. H. Comp, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

117,753. Railway Journal Box—J. Dripps, Altoona, Pa.

117,759. Steering Apparatus for Road Steamers—G. W. Fitts, Oberlin, O.

117,760. Reflector and Tire for Traction Wheels—G. W. Fitts, Oberlin, O.

117,767. Sap Spout—W. S. Gilmore, Chesterville, O.

117,776. Blower—S. H. Hartman, Allegheny, Pa.

117,779. Let Off Mechanism—W. H. Howard, Philadelphia.

117,784. Hollow Augur—S. Katz, Bossardsville, Pa.

117,785. Glass Molder's Press—F. Klinck, assignor to J. Weidig and C. Vockel, Philadelphia, Pa.

117,804. Ice Elevator—J. J. Newenham, Middletown, O.

117,807. Machine for Turning Logs—E. H. Stearns, Erie, Pa.

117,833. Base Burning Stove—H. B. Van Benthuysen, Lockport, Pa.

117,836. Apparatus for Rectifying Spirits—W. W. Ware, Philadelphia, Pa.

117,841. Steam Air Brake Device—G. Westinghouse, Jr., Pittsburgh.

117,842. Brick Machine—W. G. White, Bedford, Pa.

117,846. Washing Machine—G. L. Witsil, Philadelphia, Pa.

117,848. Tubes Drier—M. H. Wood, Carlisle, Pa.

117,849. Wheel Hub—J. V. Woolsey, Sandusky, Ohio.

117,850. Cutter Head—J. V. Woolsey, Sandusky, Ohio.

118,852. Process of Obtaining Vegetable Fibres—W. Adamson and C. F. A. Simmons, assignors to W. Adamson, Philadelphia, Pa.

118,853. Metallic Packing—W. S. Beil, Cincinnati, O.

118,862. Air Pressure Tap—C. T. Brusell and T. Bergner, Philadelphia, Pa.

117,863. Fire Screen—A. Chestnutwood, Davidsville, Pa.

117,873. Condenser for Oil Stills—H. W. Fawcet, Titusville, and T. M. Gowan, Meredith, Pa.

117,874. Wagon Seat Fastening—J. H. Fellows, Alba, Pa.

117,883. Device to Prevent Hogs from Rooting—B. Hedenkamp, Hempsalge county, O.

117,884. Preserving Fruits, etc—F. C. Hooten, Westchester, Pa.

117,887. Stave Jointer—A. J. Howell and J. Murphy, Spruce Hill, Pa.

117,890. Still for Beer, etc.—C. B. Jarvis and J. W. Goff, Cincinnati, O.

117,891. Fire Extinguisher—S. B. Johnson, Philadelphia, Pa.

117,894. Rotary Measuring Faucet—W. H. Laubach, Philadelphia, Pa.

117,896. Drilling Machine—J. Lemmon, Cincinnati, assignor to H. and D. L. Bates, Dayton, O.

117,898. Cider Mill—H. Lightner, Neff's Mills, Pa.

117,903. Governor for Steam Engines—J. A. Lynde, Philadelphia, Pa.

117,904. Governor—C. T. Henry and M. A. Dynton, Norfolk, Ohio.

117,912. Combination Lock—S. Miller, Watis, Ohio.

117,917. Hay Rake—G. Notman, Deerfield, Ohio.

117,919. Lever Press—J. Outland, Barnesville, Ohio.

117,924—Vegetable Cutter—C. R. Pierce, assignor to J. Taylor, Philadelphia, Pa.

117,926. Flax Puller—B. M. Reeves, Franklin, Pa.

118,936. Saw Mill Carriage—G. Selden, Erie, Pa.

117,944. Saw—P. Thompson, Pittsburgh, Pa.

117,951. Ice Creeper—E. M. Turner, Pittsburgh, Pa.

117,947. Freezer—P. L. Weimer, Lebanon, Pa.

117,953. Die for manufacturing Followers for Drawbow of Railroad Coupl